

Discovery launches second satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — As the space shuttle Discovery chased down two wayward satellites at 28,000 kilometres per hour, the shuttle's crew Saturday launched a satellite that will be used by military services for communications. The release of the Leasat 2 satellite, following Friday's successful deployment of a Canadian payload, emptied the cargo bay for next week's double-salvage mission of two wayward communications satellites. The satellite is owned by Hughes Communications Services Inc., which will lease it to the navy as a space switchboard to be used by all the services for air, sea and land communications. Meanwhile, a series of course adjustments by the crew has helped the shuttle close the gap on the satellites it will try to retrieve next week.

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PLO council backs Fateh decision

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Military Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has supported the Fateh Revolutionary Council's decision to hold the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman. Jordan Television said the military council issued a statement saying that Syria was creating obstacles in the way of the PNC meeting and urged all Palestinians to back the legitimate PLO leadership.

Team off to U.S. for World Bank talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation left for Washington Saturday for talks with officials from the World Bank on a loan for Jordan to finance a water and sewerage project for the greater Amman area. The total cost of the project is expected to reach \$17 million. The delegation comprises senior officials from the Ministry of Planning.

Bourguiba said to be recovering

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 81, is recovering well in hospital after heart problems last Sunday, a communiqué by his staff said Saturday. It said Mr. Bourguiba suffered repeated cardiac insufficiency last Sunday shortly after returning from a visit to Algeria. He entered the Ernest Conseil Hospital here on Monday. The communiqué said he had been advised to take a complete rest and stay in hospital for another week.

Murphy, Egyptian premier hold talks

CAIRO (AP) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy held talks Saturday with Prime Minister Kamel Hassan Ali. A cabinet spokesman told reporters Mr. Ali and Mr. Murphy "reviewed the results of the assistant secretary's current Middle East tour." He gave no details. Mr. Murphy has already visited Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. He arrived in Cairo on Friday. He is scheduled to see President Hosni Mubarak Sunday.

2,000 reportedly arrested in Chile

SANTIAGO (R) — Chilean troops in battle gear arrested at least 2,000 people Saturday as they swept through a squatters' shantytown in southern Santiago, rounding up all men over 15, witnesses and church officials said. The huge military operation began four days after Chile's military ruler General Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege to crack down on guerrilla violence and political dissent.

Tehran postpones Tudeh trials

NICOSIA (AP) — The trial of leaders of Iran's outlawed Communist Party, Tudeh, has been postponed from Nov. 12 to a later date, the official Iranian news agency IRNA, reported Saturday.

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'Greece to seek new European efforts for peace' Papandreou begins visit

By Olga Mikhael
with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou began a two-day visit to Jordan Saturday by praising Jordanian efforts to solve the Palestinian problem and expressing hope that his talks with Jordanian leaders will strengthen relations between Greece and the Kingdom.

Mr. Papandreou, who arrived here from Syria, was received by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and a number of cabinet members. The two prime ministers later held a round of talks at the Prime Ministry and the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said they reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Greece in the fields of trade, land and maritime transport and economic issues and ways to promote bilateral relations. Greek embassy officials added that the two prime ministers also discussed the current situation in the Middle East.

Lebanon suspends talks with Israel

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon Saturday asked for the suspension of troop withdrawal talks with Israel, begun only two days ago. Minister for the South, Nabih Berri told a news conference. Mr. Berri said the government wanted the talks suspended until four members of the Shi'ite Amal (Hope) movement detained this week in the port city of Sidon by Israeli troops were released. The decision was confirmed in a separate statement made by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who told reporters after a 90-minute conference with President Amin Gemayel that no more meetings would be held with Israeli negotiators "unless Israel backs down and frees the citizens it has arrested without legal justification."

He added that "this position we have taken is a result of Israel's practices in the south and the arrest of brothers of ours there." Mr. Berri said that after consultations with President Gemayel and Prime Minister Karami, the Lebanese military delegation to the talks, due to have resumed on Monday in the border village of Naqura, were informed of the suspension.

Hassan II says Reagan will resume peace efforts

PARIS (AP) — Morocco's King Hassan believes President Reagan will wish to reactivate his Middle East peace plan following his reelection, "even if it is insufficient," he said in an interview published Friday (See related story on page 2).

Speaking to the authoritative French daily Le Monde in Fez last Wednesday, King Hassan said Mr. Reagan "is involved in a process and can only go forward, towards something new."

He recalled the Arab nations had unanimously adopted their own peace plan at the Fez summit in September, 1982, but now had a problem: "Should an overall settlement be sought or on the contrary, should each nation, bel-

France, Libya complete withdrawal from Chad

PARIS (R) — France and Libya said Saturday they had completed an agreed withdrawal of their forces from Chad, and a French minister said his government was counting on the Chadians themselves to restore peace to the country. A brief joint communiqué said both sides had disengaged in accordance with an agreement signed last September, and the French Defence Ministry added that the disengagement had been confirmed by joint military observer groups.

The pull-out ended more than a year of tense confrontation between more than 3,000 French troops supporting Chad President Hissene Habre and an estimated

and the Greek ambassador to Jordan.

Upon arrival, Mr. Papandreou told reporters that his visit to Jordan was an indication of the "deep friendship between Greece and Jordan on the one hand and Greece and the Arab World on the other."

Mr. Papandreou was earlier quoted by the Greek national news agency, ANA, that Greece will propose new diplomatic moves by the European Community (EC) in the Middle East to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

ANA quoted Mr. Papandreou as making the remark during a flight from Damascus to Amman after a three-day visit to Syria.

Without giving details, the Greek premier said he would discuss "certain decisions and statements for the 10 states to adopt over the issue" at next month's community summit in Dublin.

Mr. Papandreou, the first-ever Greek prime minister to visit Jordan, is accompanied on his visit by a high-powered delegation including Alternate Foreign Minister

Karlos Papoulias, Alternate Minister of Economy Kostas Vaitos, Prime Ministry Under-Secretary and government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas, Prime Ministry Diplomatic Office Director Christos Mahairistas, Middle East Affairs Department Director Constantine Georgiou and the minister's economic adviser, Yanis Papanikolou, in addition to 15 other senior officials.

His Majesty King Hussein will receive Mr. Papandreou at the Al Nadwa Palace Sunday and hold talks with him on various Middle East political issues and Greek-Jordanian relations.

Immediately upon arrival, Mr. Papandreou met with members of the Jordan-Greece Friendship Society, the Greek Women's Club, the Greek Alumni Club and the Greek community living in Jordan.

The Greek premier and the delegation accompanying him were guests of honour at a dinner hosted by Mr. Obeidat at the Al Hussein Youth City Saturday evening. (Continued on page 3)



BAHRAINI LEADER IN AMMAN: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received the heir apparent of Bahrain, Sheikh Hamad bin Issa Al Khalifa, who conveyed to him greetings from the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa. The audience followed a working luncheon hosted by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in honour of Sheikh Hamad during which the Arab situation and Bahraini-Jordanian relations were discussed. Sheikh Hamad arrived in Amman earlier Saturday on a visit expected to last several days. He was received at the airport by Prince Hassan (photo above) and senior officials (Petra photo).

New OIC peace bid reported in Gulf

MANAMA (AP) — Islamic mediators have agreed to send emissaries to warring Iran and Iraq in a renewed bid to arrange a one-month truce before organising peace talks, Arab diplomatic sources in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia reported Saturday.

They said that a number of member countries of the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) have recommended the planned bid by the Islamic mediation committee.

The committee, an offshoot of the OIC, groups Gambia, Senegal, Turkey, Guinea, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Malaysia.

Headed by Gambian President Dawda Jawara, the committee also includes OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Sources close to the Saudi Arabia-based OIC secretariat said the seven-nation committee has been authorised to revive the mediation bid and talk the warring sides into accepting a ceasefire for at least one month.

They said the emissaries were to visit Tehran and Baghdad sometime during the second half of November, then submit a report to the committee, which is scheduled to meet in Dhaka, Bangladesh, later in the month.

OIC officials refused to disclose details of the projected mediation, but confirmed the committee was to meet at summit level in Dhaka.

Kuwaiti crown prince to visit Iraq, page 2

Beirut guns fall silent after 3 violent days

BEIRUT (R) — Shooting and shelling across the "green line" in Beirut died down early Saturday after three days of fierce street battles in which four people were killed and at least 40 wounded.

The army reopened crossing points between mostly Christian east and mainly-Muslim west Beirut, shut since Thursday night, but traffic was very light as motorists were uncertain how long the latest ceasefire would hold.

Many shops and offices in commercial districts of west Beirut remained shut because staff from east Beirut dared not risk the journey to work across the devastated no-man's land dividing the capital.

All-out fighting ended late Friday night after the third ceasefire of the day, but intermittent shooting and grenade explosions could be heard over a wide area throughout the night.

The casualty toll Friday, in the heaviest Beirut battles for five



Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou (right), who arrived Saturday on a two-day visit to Jordan, is accompanied by his Jordanian counterpart, Ahmad Obeidat (Petra photo)

W. Bank stages widespread strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians in the occupied West Bank Saturday staged widespread demonstrations and commercial strikes and clashed with the Israeli occupation forces in protest against the stationing of Israeli soldiers in the Haram Al Sharif area, site of the Al Aqsa and Omar mosques.

In the Palestinian refugee camps of Dheisheh and Kalandia, both near Jerusalem, youths threw stones. Storeowners in Arab East Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Ramallah closed their businesses and children stayed home from school, according to Israel Radio.

Jerusalem's Supreme Muslim Council called for a general strike Saturday to protest against soldiers stationed on the Haram Al Sharif area since January when a plot by extremist Jews to blow up Al Aqsa was uncovered.

The Islamic religious authorities said they were upset by the unseemly behaviour of the police, whom they accused of eating and playing radios in the holy site.

National Security Minister Chaim-Bar Lev has told the council he will take steps to improve the behaviour of his men, but has insisted the policemen are necessary to "assure security."

PLO groups to meet Thursday

DAMASCUS (R) — A spokesman for hardline Palestinian faction said Saturday key groups within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would meet in Tunis next Thursday to discuss a meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

Bassam Abu Sharif, spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), told Reuters the gathering would dis-

cuss a date and place for a long-delayed session of the PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

Attending the meeting will be PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fateh group and members of the Damascus-based "democratic alliance" comprising the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front.

Mr. Abu Sharif said they would hold final discussions during the Tunis meeting on convening the 379-member PNC, which last met in February last year.

He said no time or date had yet been set for a PNC meeting, adding that the PFLP would refuse to attend if it were held in Amman, as decided by the Fateh leadership.

Soviet TV indicates senior leader's death

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet television newscasters appeared dressed in black Saturday, indicating that a member of the Soviet leadership may have died.

There was immediate speculation among both Western and East European diplomats that it could be Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, 76, who has not been seen in public for over six weeks.

Newsreaders on three afternoon programmes wore black or dark suits and a female announcer between television programmes was also dressed in black.

Informed Soviet sources said workers at state television had been told to prepare solemn music, but could not confirm that this definitely indicated a death in the leadership.

Music broadcast on state radio channels was also generally quiet and in afternoon programmes included a long series of wartime songs.

On past occasions when members of the ruling politburo have died, the first indications have come in the dress worn by television announcers and the kind of music played on the radio.

Saturday is "Day of the Militia" (police) in the Soviet Union, and such festival days are normally marked by upbeat programmes on the state media.

Informed East European sources said they had heard that Mr. Ustinov was "very seriously ill" in hospital but could give no further details.

The defence minister was missing from a line-up of the leadership on Red Square last Wednesday. Politburo member Viktor Grishin told Western reporters he was suffering from a cold.

"A spokesman for the Defence Ministry said he had 'no information,' that Marshal Ustinov had died but refused further comment."

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Arab-Americans influence U.S. political scene

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Arab-Americans were engaged in an unprecedented way in the U.S. presidential and congressional elections this year, say campaign organisers and Arab-American leaders. A major accomplishment was the establishment of Arab-American committees to the Republican and Democratic presidential campaigns.

The Reagan-Bush campaign, established an Arab-American outreach programme in the summer, followed several months later by the Mondale-Ferraro campaign appointment of Arab-American vice chairmen.

The goal of Arab-Americans is a more balanced United States policy in the Middle East. Their objectives were discussed at two press conferences on Nov. 8 by David Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA), and James Abourezk, national chairman of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

"We expect that Arab-Americans will rank in the top five and could even be first, among the 40 ethnic groups for whom 'Ethnic for Reagan-Bush' are maintaining a computer compilation," said David Sadd.

The Mondale-Ferraro campaign did not maintain a computer compilation by ethnic groups.

For the Anti-Discrimination Committee, the 1984 elections are the beginning of renewed efforts to influence the pattern of American political campaigns and their financing.

"To change the political map requires a change in the way those who support the Arab cause conduct their public affairs," Mr. Abourezk said. "We need to raise money for candidates, we need to work in their elections, we need to make our presence felt around the country, along with our allies in the various minority coalitions," he said.

The committee was founded in 1980 to protect the rights of people of Arab descent. According to recent estimates, there are two million to three million Americans of Arab descent in the United States, concentrated in areas such as Detroit, Los Angeles, Dallas and Boston.

"This year marked unprecedented American-Arab political participation so far, but this is only a beginning," said Mr. Abourezk. "I expect it to be far greater."

In national elections, two Arab-Americans have retained congressional seats with substantial margins over their opponents: Democrat Nick J. Rahall of the fourth congressional district in the state of West Virginia, with a 67-per cent margin, and Mary Rose Oakar, a Democrat who ran unopposed in Ohio's 20th district.

A third Arab-American congressman, nine-term Texas Democrat Abraham Kazen was defeated in the primaries.

In gubernatorial races, New Hampshire Republican incumbent Governor John Sununu defeated Christopher Spiro, Arab-American Democrat Anthony J. Solomon was defeated by Republican Edward Di Prete in Rhode Island. Republican Governor Victor G. Atiyeh of Oregon, elected in 1982, was not up for re-election.

In Massachusetts congressional races, Greg Hyatt, who was fighting to join Rahall and Oakar in the 98th Congress, lost to Chester Atkins, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic Party and head of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee in the state legislature, in a battle for retiring congressman James Shannon's 5th district seat. Republican Ray Shamie also lost a bid for the Massachusetts Senate seat to Democratic John F. Kerry.

Two Arab American Senators, James Abourezk (Republican of South Dakota) and George J. Mitchell (Democrat of Maine), not up for re-election this year, were nevertheless active in the presidential election campaigns. Mitchell along with Oakar and Rahall served as Mondale liaisons to the Arab-American community.

Former Representative Toby Moffett (Democrat of Connecticut) was a Mondale-Ferraro adviser in the Issues Division.

Joseph Baroody, former president of the National Association of Arab-Americans, was a liaison to the Arab-American community for the Reagan-Bush campaign. Washington attorney George Salem also served both in its Ethnic Affairs Division and as liaison to the Arab-American community. Eight vice-chairpersons were named to work in Reagan-Bush outreach efforts: Albert Attayah of Downey, California; Minor George, Parma, Ohio; Issa Hansan of Livonia, Michigan; Edmond Howar of Washington; Sam Phillips of Acton, Massachusetts; James Sams of Washington; Cherif Sedky of Washington; and Peter Tanous of Bethesda, Maryland.

The Reagan-Bush organisation also appointed three Arab-American Republicans as honorary advisers: Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh, New Hampshire Governor John Sununu, and South Dakota Senator James Abourezk.

James Zogby, former executive director of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, served as vice-chairman of the Jesse Jackson presidential campaign.

As recently as four years ago, Mr. Zogby said, Arab-Americans did not have the infrastructure to participate as an effective political force.

He said the Arab-American organisations had promoted internal cohesion. Arab-American leaders agree that so far the relationship with politicians has been most clearly demonstrated in the Jackson campaign, for which Arab Americans raised \$300,000.



ARMS SHOW IN EGYPT: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (wearing dark glasses) tours an exhibition of defence equipment in Cairo in which products of the Egyptian arms industry went on display for the first time Saturday. The exhibition was opened by Mr. Mubarak earlier Saturday (AP wirephoto)

U.S. to continue UNRWA support

NEW YORK (USIA) — U.S. Ambassador Richard Schifter has introduced a resolution that calls for continued support of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees in the Near East.

In presenting the draft to the Special Political Committee on Nov. 6, Mr. Schifter noted that senior U.S. officials who have recently visited the area have commented on "how effective" UNRWA's work is in "ameliorating the lot of Palestinian refugees" and how carefully and efficiently UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck is using the resources at his disposal.

"United States support of UNRWA does not mean that we want the agency to continue indefinitely or that we do not want to resolve the problems which have made its creation necessary," Mr. Schifter said.

Meanwhile another U.S. Ambassador, Alan Keyes, said the United States will contribute more than \$277 million to U.N. development activities in 1985.

In addition, he said, the United States is considering another contribution of up to one million dollars to the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), for assistance to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Speaking at the U.N. Pledging Conference for Development on Nov. 7, Mr. Keyes pointed out that U.S. voluntary contributions to all funds and programmes in the U.N. system will top \$500 million for 1985.

"We have clearly demonstrated by our actions the importance we attach to multilateral development programmes and to the benefits the peoples of the developing world derive from this form of assistance," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brazilian minister arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals arrived with an official delegation Saturday to discuss strengthening bilateral relations and attend the current Baghdad International Fair. The Iraqi News Agency INA reported. Brazil imports 1.2 million barrels of crude oil annually from Iraq and has exported to Iraq Volkswagen Passat Saloon cars under a 1983 agreement, military equipment and food products. In Rio de Janeiro, a spokesman for the Brazilian subsidiary of the West German Volkswagen company said it was in the final stages of negotiating to sell between 50,000 and 100,000 Passat hatchback cars to Iraq over the next two years in exchange for oil.

Iran receives Yugoslav message

BELGRADE (R) — A message dealing with the Gulf war, the Middle East and other issues to Iranian President Ali Khamenei from Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic was delivered in Tehran Saturday, the national news agency Tanjug reported from the Iranian capital. It was delivered to Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar by the Yugoslav Ambassador in Tehran, Edvard Kijun. Tanjug said. The message dealt with the need to increase activities of the Non-Aligned Movement and its contribution to finding solutions to the Middle East conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and other world crises, the agency said. No other details of the message were disclosed.

Japanese aide in Iraq for talks

BAGHDAD (R) — A senior Japanese official, carrying a message from Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, was expected to have talks at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, Wasuke Miyake, newly-appointed director-general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Middle East and African Affairs Bureau, arrived Friday night on a one-day visit designed to keep himself informed on the situation in Iraq, diplomatic sources said. The contents of Mr. Abe's message were not disclosed. Mr. Miyake is also due to lead a mission on a 20-day tour of seven African countries from Nov. 20 to see how Japan can aid areas hit by drought and famine.

2 Britons face charges in Libya

LONDON (AP) — Two Britons who have been held in Libya since May have told British authorities in the North African country that charges are being lodged against them, the Foreign Office said Friday. The men were identified by the Foreign Office as Malcolm Anderson, an Engineer with the Arabian Gulf Oil Co., and Alan Russell, an English language teacher. They are among four Britons still held — two without charges — in the aftermath of the 11-day siege at the Libyan embassy in London in April. A London policeman was killed and 11 Libyans were wounded by shots police said were fired from inside the embassy. Three other Britons have been released following detention. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell told the British Consul, Hugh Dunachie, that charges were being placed against them.

Egyptian, Israeli envoys forecast eventual peace

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal and Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne said on Nov. 9 that they believe final peace will be established in the Middle East.

In one of their last public appearances together before Mr. Ghorbal returns to Cairo, the ambassadors asserted at a luncheon gathering of the Overseas Writers' Association that eventual peace is likely.

"I see a window of opportunity for peace in the Middle East at this time," Mr. Ghorbal said. "On the Arab side as on the Israeli side, there are opportunities for supporting and for helping the Reagan initiative."

"There are positive signals on the Israeli side, but there is also positiveness on the Syrian side," Mr. Ghorbal said. "They (Syrians) are also giving signals that they would like an agreement to be reached. And those signals could mean a larger and wider understanding between Israel and Syria when it comes to the Golan."

"Peres is now in charge of the Israeli government," he noted. "And negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon have already started."

"A solution could be found on the similar approach that has been achieved in Sinai," in Mr. Ghorbal's view. "You have a government now, headed by Peres, that looks with favour on it."

"I say the same thing about the West Bank and Gaza — there too we have a window of opportunity."

Referring to the Peres government's freeze on Israeli settlements on the West Bank, Mr. Ghorbal said: "We tell our Arab brothers to move with that positive step."

He asked that Israel reinstate mayors dismissed on the West Bank as a further gesture. "There is a movement of moderates on both sides of the fence. It is high time to make excellent use of it on a priority basis."

But he warned the Israelis, "Don't insist on Lahad forces to police southern Lebanon. You would be starting on the wrong foot."

"The United States has to play a catalyst role," said Mr. Ghorbal. "We have a limited time." Mr. Rosenne told the gathering, "If there is one superpower that has tried to help it is the United States. If there is a peace treaty today between Egypt and Israel, and if there is a Camp David accord providing the basis for a solution of the Palestinian problem, it is due also to the efforts of the different American administrations."

However, Mr. Rosenne said that future negotiations between Israel and Arab states must be without preconditions. "Had there been any pre-conceived conditions (at Camp David), there wouldn't be any peace in the Middle East today."

In a breakfast interview with the Los Angeles Times' Bureau editors in Washington, Mr. Ghorbal called on the United States to reassert its role as Middle East "coaxer, catalyst, urger" and bring Israel and the Arabs to the peace table, thus taking advantage of a "window of opportunity" created by the change of government in Israel.

Mr. Ghorbal also urged that President Reagan revive his Sept. 1, 1982, peace formula, which proposed Palestinian self-government "in association with Jordan" in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank of the Jordan River.

Israel, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) all have rejected the Reagan plan for various reasons. But Mr. Ghorbal recalled that newly installed Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said before his election that he would accept the proposal as a basis for negotiations.

Mr. Ghorbal, who on Nov. 20 will end a tenure of nearly 11 years in Washington, said chances for settlement have improved because "moderate" forces are gaining power both in Israel and in the Arab World. He cited Mr. Peres, King Hussein and Mr. Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, as among moderates whom both Washington and Cairo should support and attempt to strengthen.

But he stressed that no settlement is likely without U.S. mediation. The State Department has said Washington will not play a go-between role unless specifically asked to do so by all sides. U.S. officials have said that no such request has been received.

Only a few hours after Mr. Ghorbal spoke, his characterisation of Mr. Arafat as a "moderate" was challenged by Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne.

Speaking at a seminar sponsored by Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Mr. Rosenne said: "There can be no negotiations with Arafat, that is for sure. Whenever people talk about the moderation of Arafat, I just wonder. Yasser Arafat is under the total control of the Soviet Union."

Moroccans leave for OAU summit

RABAT (Agencies) — A delegation of 24 government and political party leaders left Saturday to represent Morocco at the 20th summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which opens in Addis Ababa on Monday, an official source said.

Members of the delegation met King Hassan at the Royal Palace in Fez Friday to receive their instructions on the Western Sahara issue, the Moroccan News Agency (MAP) said.

The King said in a broadcast this week that Morocco would pull out of the OAU if it were asked to make more concessions on the Western Sahara. It has already agreed to a ceasefire and a referendum on self-determination in the disputed territory.

The walk-out hinges on whether the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by Polisario rebels fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, takes its seat at the OAU.

Morocco's delegation, led by Ahmad Reda Guedira, the King's principal political adviser, includes the governors of the three Western Sahara provinces and local people's representatives.

In an interview published Friday King Hassan said the OAU will start disintegrating if the Polisario's Saharan government-in-exile is admitted at next week's summit and Morocco withdraws.

The front-page interview was given in Fez, Morocco, on Wednesday, to the authoritative daily Le Monde. King Hassan confirmed his country would withdraw if SADR was admitted to membership. But said it would not affect Morocco or its bilateral relations.

Morocco however, he said, would consider itself still bound by OAU resolutions.

Other heads of state, he said, would be in a "dramatic" situation sitting alongside a "phantom" representing nothing. The OAU would be ridiculous as the Polisario was not a recognised liberation movement and would not be recognised by other international bodies.

The Polisario guerrilla movement has fought a nine-year war against Morocco for independence of the former Spanish Sahara, from bases in Algeria, and formed the SADR which is recognised by some 50 states.

King Hassan said Morocco would not agree to a deal in which the Polisario did not apply for OAU membership in exchange for direct negotiations.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

CULTURAL CENTRES

MUSEUMS

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Sheikh Abdullah discusses Awqaf affairs, tours university

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh Saturday met with the Saudi Arabian under-secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf Sheikh Abdullah Boqas. The meeting reviewed bilateral cooperation with regard to the next Hajj season as well as arrangements which aim to further improve and develop services provided to Jordanian pilgrims through group camps in the Saudi Arabian holy places.

The University of Jordan acting president, Dr. Rashid Al Deqer, Saturday also met with Sheikh Abdullah. Ways of bolstering cooperation between the university and the Ministry of Awqaf in Saudi Arabia in Hajj affairs were discussed during the meeting.

Dr. Deqer explained to the Saudi guest the university's policy in providing facilities to its members of staff and students to enable them to perform pilgrimage and in teaching post-graduate Islamic studies. Attending the meeting were Dr. Abadi, under-secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and the dean of the faculty of Sharia, Islamic law, at the university, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat.

Sheikh Abdullah also visited the faculty of Sharia where he was briefed by Dr. Khayyat on the faculty's programmes and activities to preserve Islamic heritage. The university's Islamic Cultural Centre was also visited by Sheikh Abdullah who was briefed on the centre's activities.

Amman police apprehend murderer

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman police have apprehended a murderer who committed a crime on Thursday. A police spokesman said that the murder of AMK occurred near Wadi Seer on Thursday and added that the murderer was not the person earlier reported by the local press. The newspaper story said that the murderer had committed the crime to avenge the death of his father at the hand of a man from Salt, committed several years ago.

Papandreou begins visit

(Continued from page 1)
Mr. Papandreou's visit to Jordan is part of a tour of the Middle East aimed at enhancing relations between Greece and Arab countries, according to the Greek ambassador to Jordan, George Konstas. The ambassador said that economic relations between Jordan and Greece were limited in scope and expressed hope that Mr. Papandreou's visit will help enhance Greek relations with the Kingdom in all fields.

Cooperation between Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Greek national carrier, Olympic Airways, possibilities of linking Amman with the Greek port of Piraeus with ferry services and trade relations are expected to figure high among the Greek delegation's talks with Jordanian officials.

On Sunday, Mr. Papandreou is scheduled to visit the Martyrs Monument where he will be received by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The Greek visitors will leave Amman Sunday.

Omar Bsoul moves to Bedouin figures with careful, precise attention to detail

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Through his unusual and often very attractive wax paintings, Irbid born artist Omar Bsoul has now become one of the country's more established artists. But it is not these works, despite the fact they make up the bulk of his current show at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), that confirm and consolidate his position in the Jordanian art world, but rather his latest figurative paintings.

The theme of these paintings, the bedouin, is not original but Bsoul's approach is. Painted with immaculate care and precision, Bsoul has reduced the face to a naive almost childlike version, whose small round face, dominated by huge slanting black-rimmed eyes, represents man, woman and child alike. By making these faces so close like, so similar, Bsoul forces your gaze to leave their serene, yet haunting expressions to explore instead the richness of their clothes and surroundings.

It is their dress in particular that Bsoul has taken such care over and it is this that he wants to make us aware of. All his figures wear thick velvet, whose heavy matt texture is painted so convincingly you want to reach out and smooth its soft pile. It hangs from their



Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni views a dental and oral exhibition which he opened in Irbid Saturday to mark the Dental and Oral Health Day (Petra photo)

Princess Sarvath inaugurates education centre for mentally retarded children

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Sarvath Saturday opened a special education centre for the mentally retarded at Bunnayyat town near Amman. In a speech at the inaugural ceremony, the Princess emphasised the need for care and special training to handicapped children to enable them to adapt to society.

Princess Sarvath thanked the teachers and instructors for their efforts and their services to the children. The centre, the third of its kind in Jordan, offers training and care to 100 male and female children aged between three and 17.

Mrs. Khawla Abu Odeh, president of the centre's board of directors, made a speech in which she

outlined the evolution of the centre that was opened on a small scale in 1974 and which has been developed lately to become an integrated centre for mentally retarded children.

The centre has three main wings, the first being a kindergarten accommodating 50 children aged three to seven years, the second is like a school with special courses that can be made to accommodate 88 children aged between seven and 15, and the third wing has been assigned for vocational training to 50 children above 15 years of age. Mrs. Abu Odeh explained.

The centre offers special training to handicapped children to enable them to speak and com-

municate with people through advanced methods, in addition to training the children in music, needle work, physical training and domestic work. Mrs. Abu Odeh added.

The vocational wing of the centre, she said, offers trades in agriculture, carpentry and dressmaking to enable handicapped children to earn a living after graduation. The first batch to graduate will be those who were trained in carpentry and the graduates will be employed in a workshop near Sahab which was established by the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) which runs the special training centre itself. Mrs. Abu Odeh added.

Handicapped sports federation aims to 'bridge the gap' with society

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The society should focus on the positive abilities of the handicapped and help them integrate themselves into the society and lead a normal life," this is the concept which motivated the establishment of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped (JSFH) in 1981.

Over the years, the federation has been active in promoting sports activities for the handicapped in the Kingdom and one of its latest achievements comes in the form of the first-ever sports tournament for the handicapped, scheduled to be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

In a press conference held in Amman Thursday, JSFH President, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the Chief Chamberlain, outlined the activities and goals of the federation. He emphasised that the society should understand that the handicapped have a right to lead a normal life and accept them as an inseparable part of the community.

The federation helps the handicapped to break the invisible barrier separating them from the community and make them aware of their potential abilities to contribute positively to the society, he said. He called for more awareness on the part of the community and said that the society should, instead of offering pity to the disabled, treat them as normal human beings.

In the three years since its establishment, the JSFH has chalked up several commendable accomplishments in its quest to bring the society and disabled together. It sent Jordanian teams to the Stoke Mandeville Games for the handicapped in 1982 and 1983 and won several silver and bronze

medals. In 1984 a team was sent to the 7th World Wheelchair Games held in Britain to win silver and bronze medals.

Feeling of usefulness
However, winning honours is not the primary target of the federation which seeks to create a feeling of usefulness and normality in the minds of the disabled, who otherwise would resign themselves to a feeling of despair which results from the treatment meted out to them by the community.

The federation, member of the Special Olympics for the Disabled through the Kennedy Shriver Institute in the U.S., also keeps in constant touch with the International Sports Association for the Blind and the International Sports Organisation for the Disabled to benefit from their experience and programmes.

In a training programme held here in 1983 under the supervision of a German expert the federation offered some 50 of its members training and in-depth knowledge of ways to overcome their disabilities.

Voluntary contributions, from the government as well as private individuals, have been the mainstay of the federation to carry out its ambitious programmes which bring together disabled people from six specialised centres in the country and all similar organisations run by the Ministry of Social Development.

Sports centre
The federation also marked the first step towards the achievement of one of its most cherished goals when it signed an agreement last week to build a special centre for its programmes. The special centre, which will house facilities to train the handicapped in sports and offer them recreation, is to be

sited within the Al Hussein Sports City on a plot allotted by the Ministry of Social Development and is expected to be completed by early 1985. The federation expects to increase the number of its athletes to about 500 from the present 100 once the project has been completed. It also plans to bring in more specialised coaches and experts to train the disabled in Jordan.

The immediate goals of the federation include the setting up of regional, sub-committees in various parts of the Kingdom and organise more sports meetings, both nationally as well as internationally.

The JSFH also plans to set up an organisation named "Friends of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped" to bring together interested citizens, parents and relatives of the disabled, and students of physical and special education to assist in voluntary work to help the federation's activities.

Special Olympics

Another ambitious goal of the JSFH, one of the few such organisations in the Arab World, is to organise a "special Olympics" for the disabled which will, hopefully, bring together the handicapped from the Arab countries in the Middle East and Africa.

A 25-member team representing the Swedish national squad which won 153 medals in the 1984 Olympic Games for the Disabled, arrived in Amman Saturday to participate in the display of sports of the handicapped due to begin Monday.

The event, part of celebrations marking the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein which falls on Wednesday, will be attended by about 100 Jordanian athletes and will include wheelchair basketball, archery, track and field events and a variety of other sports events suited for people with various physical disabilities.

The activities begin at the University of Jordan on Monday at 2.30 p.m. with track and field events and archery. On Tuesday, the Swedish visitors will tour the ancient Roman city of Jerash before staging a wheelchair basketball show at Yarmouk University. They will return to the University of Jordan indoor stadium Wednesday to stage other events including weight-lifting and basketball. They will also visit Madaba and the Dead Sea before returning to Sweden on Friday.

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Jordan marks second national Oral and Dental Health Day

Ajlouni urges dentists, doctors to accept work in rural regions

By Simonetta Carr
and Elia Nasrallah
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni Saturday urged newly graduated dentists and physicians to accept employment in remote regions of Jordan including the badia and the rural areas.

He said that the Health Ministry strives to provide health services to all people in Jordan in general and to students in particular but its work has been hampered by the new dentists' refusal to accept jobs in remote areas where their work is much in demand.

Dr. Ajlouni was addressing a special ceremony held at the Ahamil comprehensive school for girls at Shmeisani to mark Oral and Dental Health Day which was organised by the Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) in cooperation with health and education ministries.

He said that the Health Ministry seeks to raise the standard of health services in the rural and badia regions but would not be able to do that if the dentists and physicians are unwilling to cooperate. Dr. Ajlouni thanked the organisers of the day's activities and urged the Jordanian pharmacists association and the Jordanian Medical Association to take similar steps. He said the Health Ministry will organise a national health week later on.

Also addressing the ceremony was Dr. Walid Maraqa, JDA's president, who echoed Dr. Ajlouni's call on dentists to work in rural and badia regions. The JDA urges all dentists to interact with society and to offer the best possible services, especially to school students, who form half the society, and to people who live in rural regions and villages, Dr. Maraqa said.

Dr. Maraqa urged dentists to offer free services to charitable and voluntary societies so that less fortunate citizens can benefit as well. He called on the Ministry of Health to conduct a general dental survey in Jordan to help define the country's need of dentists.

Dr. Izzat Jaradat from the Ministry of Education made a speech referring in particular to a 1964 law which covers preventative health and provides for doctors and health supervisors to make regular visits and for doctors to conduct examinations on students.

Students' teeth

Dr. Mohammad Al Halabi, head of the school health department at the Ministry of Health, spoke about the need for caring for students' teeth and said that the Health Ministry has created a special dental team to offer advice to schools. He paid tribute to the existing cooperation with the ministry of education and the JDA for holding this dental day.

Dr. Halabi mentioned the overall activities of his department, giving figures on the number of caries and lost teeth, as well as coloured teeth among students. He said that his department's ability to enforce preventive programmes in schools is still limited and in need of improvement, but he hopes it will be able to expand its activities during the coming year.

Dr. Said Abu Maizer, promoter of the Dental Day, reaffirmed the purpose of the Oral and Dental Day and its important role in the prevention of oral and dental diseases. The JDA, working in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, has been aiming its efforts during the past few months, at organising this day. They have been preparing informative pamphlets with tips on oral and dental care and hygiene which were distributed Saturday in all schools. They have also prepared lectures for both elementary and secondary students, to be given on that day by school teachers, and posters to be displayed in every school in the Kingdom.

The JDA also organised all dentists in the country in a common voluntary effort of giving free consultations, advice and basic medications to all students who need them on Dental Day.

Informative programme
Dr. Said told the Jordan Times that, this year, this informative programme is reaching about 800,000 students. "We will extend our preventive efforts in that direction all the more," he said.

All speakers generally approved and praised the efforts of the JDA and agreed that such a day is very necessary for the country. Although this programme is still in a pioneering stage, this year's Dental Day is only the second one in Jordan, they all agreed that it should be repeated and perfected each year.

Dr. Ajlouni later went to Irbid where he opened a dental and oral day exhibition organised by the department of health. The three-day exhibition displays posters, pamphlets and models that highlight dental and oral health.

A team of Health Ministry dentists toured 18 schools in Irbid giving lectures on oral and dental health, and also visited dentists' clinics and offered free treatment for students.

Petra to attend news agencies conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, will take part in a meeting of news agencies from Arab and European countries to discuss cooperation in news and information material. Petra Director General Jawad Maraqa will take part in the three-day meeting which will open in Prague on Wednesday.

The participants will discuss news exchanges between the Arab and European countries and the establishment, by Arab news agencies federation, of a permanent bureau in Vienna to receive and relay news from and to European news agencies, Mr. Maraqa said.

RSS hosts industrial training course

By Rana Sabbagh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Deputising for the president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) of Jordan, director of the Industrial Research Department at the RSS, Dr. Mohammad Al Smadi, opened Saturday the "Regional Industrial Development course" (RID), at the RSS.

The RID course is organised by the RSS in cooperation with the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID). The course aims to evaluate industrial policy, industrial projects analysis and enterprise development.

In his opening speech Dr. Al Smadi welcomed the participants and outlined the importance of this course that will strengthen the participants' potential capacities in industry-related fields. Dr. Al Smadi assured the participants that the fields to be covered in this course will be of great benefit in the development of local Arab human potential, which will minimise the dependence on foreign experts. Arab countries should encourage Arab expertise in the field of industrial studies and development, he noted.

The importance of this course does not only lie in the specialised topics it will encounter, but also in the fact that it addresses the industrial sector which has recently become more important in the

Arab World. This is due to the fact that more capital has been invested in the industrial sector during the last decade, he said. Arab investment in various sectorial development plans between 1976-1980 reached \$361 billion, out of which 23 per cent was invested in the industrial sector. Dr. Al Smadi added.

Jordan also has its share of industrial problems, despite the development of the Jordanian industrial sector which averages 17 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) as compared to 76 per cent for services and 7 per cent for the agricultural sector. Hence, there is a need for a long range industrial policy, Dr. Al Smadi said.

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A step forward

SOME people tend to think that because Amman has excellent relations with Ankara, and because Athens has similar ties with Damascus and Tripoli and the PLO, Jordan and Greece cannot have excellent relations between them. Well, this concept is theoretical at best. And the current visit of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to the Kingdom could and should prove the speculators to be all wrong on this score.

Granted, Graeco-Jordanian relations could be better, and there is a wide scope for developing and improving them. We cite the possibility of better political coordination on the Palestinian and Cyprus problems, among other world issues. In the cultural field, there is a lot between our two peoples and governments to talk about and do. So is the case in the area of economic cooperation, among other things.

Jordan may have voted more in favour of Turkey and the Turkish side in U.N. resolutions on the Cyprus problem. But the basic Jordanian position remains clear in that Turkey and Greece and the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities must settle their conflict through peaceful means and to the satisfaction of all. There is no alternative to coexistence on the island and to good neighbourliness between Greece and Turkey.

The Palestinian problem has never been a point of contention between Amman and Athens. Like the rest of the Arab World, Jordanians highly appreciate and value Greek support for the Palestinian people, their cause and legitimate leadership. Athens' ties with Syria and Libya are its own business; they should not affect Jordan's friendship with Greece in any negative way.

Policies of Mr. Papandreu's government on superpower rivalry, on the question of foreign bases in Greek territory and within the European Community have also been a source of admiration for us here. It is for Mr. Papandreu himself to express his own views on the KAL incident, on Poland and NATO and on Col. Qadhafi's regime. What is of more interest to us is the genuineness and sincerity of the Greek government's effort to assert its independent mark on its policies and to shape them in its people's best interests. We trust the socialist government, under Mr. Papandreu, is doing just that.

Greece has throughout history been a bridge between East and West. We, in the Arab World, should be more than interested in this friendly country continuing this role. We share in extending a warm welcome to Prime Minister Papandreu and his accompanying delegation. We wish them a pleasant stay among friends and a successful visit that will produce results.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Why not urge Israel?

OF LATE we have been hearing calls directed to the Palestinians to come up with an initiative of their own to urge the Europeans and the Americans to move ahead and settle the Arab-Israeli issue. It is really a strange idea because the Palestinians have gone a long way to meet the Americans and the Europeans and even the Israelis half way to hold the negotiations for peace.

The Palestinians are part of the Arab World, which issued the Fez resolution and accepted the Franco-Egyptian initiative and expressed willingness to implement the Reagan proposals for settling the problem. The Americans and the Europeans know that it was Israel which rejected all these moves and together with the United States continues to reject the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East.

It is rather advisable to ask the U.S. and Israel to accept the idea of an international conference which would group the Palestinians and the Israelis along with other Arab parties and the superpowers to bring an end to the Middle East conflict and establish a lasting peace. Asking the Palestinians to come up with their own initiative is but a tactic to delay any solution or rather like placing the cart before the horse, and so impeding any move forward towards a solution.

Al Dustour: A brave move

THE INHABITANTS of the occupied Arab territories Saturday wage another war against the Israeli occupation in defence of Al Aqsa Mosque and the other holy places in Palestine. They are observing a general strike to protest Israel's stationing of soldiers within the mosque's compound in violation of the shrine's sanctity.

Although the people in the occupied regions possess no weapons to confront the Israelis they are determined to stand firm in the face of the Zionists and foil their measures. Perhaps this action would awaken up the Arab states from their deep slumber, and make them realise the seriousness of the situation in the occupied Arab lands. Perhaps this strike would remind the Arabs and Muslims around the world of their duty to liberate their holy places.

The strike is a call by the Arab people around Al Aqsa to all Muslims to take speedy action before it is too late and before the Zionists would have the chance to demolish Al Aqsa and re-build their temple. We are proud of the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli rule and hope that their action will move all Arab and Muslim Nations to act quickly and save the holy shrines.

Sawt Al Shaab: Unified action now

IT IS unreasonable for the Arab states to remain passive while so many events and developments take place all around them. They ought to take a unified action or attitude towards the events which affect them now or in the future.

The past few months witnessed elections in Israel and the United States, developments in Lebanon and the formation of a "national unity" government there followed by repeated clashes that continue until this moment. The Lebanese have just opened talks with the Israelis for the withdrawal of the invading troops from Lebanon. The Egyptians have frozen their negotiations with Israel in protest against Tel Aviv's attitude towards the Palestinians and the Palestinians are at loggerheads, and are involved in internal disputes that threaten their organisation.

Despite all these events there has been no concerted and unified Arab action vis-a-vis the developments. The Arabs have failed to meet in a summit and express their views as to what is happening, and also confront their common enemy. On the other hand the Israeli enemy continues to pursue policies and execute settlement programmes on Arab land unopposed. The Israelis have their own plans and work hard to carry them out with total disregard to the Arabs who lack the power to meet, let alone doing meaningful action.

Indexation and standardisation of salaries

By Fahed Fanek

ONE OF our daily newspapers printed on its front page in bold letters a story about a study being launched with the purpose of eliminating differences between salaries in the public sector and private sector, linking standardised scale of salaries to the cost-of-living index. Salaries should be assigned to the job not the employee, said the story.

The contents of the story were not attributed to any source. It simply led with the phrase: One of our reporters learned that... It was not confirmed later by any other source, and accordingly, could not be taken seriously or analysed as such.

The story could actually have been invented by the unnamed reporter who may

have been under pressure to come up with "important" news, fit for printing on the front page, and had to depend on his imagination or wishful thinking.

I take the view that the recommendations forming the essence of the story were absolutely unfounded and could not be presented by any responsible official or institution as such, and is not worthwhile a serious evaluation within governmental circles, yet I am devoting this week's column to deal with it.

To start with, the salaries and wages in the public sector are themselves not standardised. We find various scales such as the civil service scale, and a separate scale for each public corporation. Also

contracts are open to any salaries or terms and conditions to fit each particular case.

Salaries and wages in the private sector are not also identical or close to being so. The same job gets different salaries at different companies or even at the same company. The range may reach ten fold or more.

On the other hand, the slogan "salary is for the job not the person" is wrong. If this can be applied by government departments and among army ranks, it cannot be applied in the private sector. Not all sales managers or accountants or secretaries are the same, nor are they worth the same remuneration. If a person replaced another in his or her job, there is no reason to pay the same

salary that the ex-manager, accountant or secretary was drawing. Half that much may be too much in a certain situation, and double that much may be too little in another.

The private sector will no more be a private sector if there are regulators to define the salaries of the staff, executives and technicians based on the name or category of the job instead of efficiency, experience and productivity of the individual.

The indexation of salaries and wages is one of the worst problems suffered by countries that were dragged into this system due to hyper-inflationary environment, such as Israel and certain Latin American countries.

According to this notorious

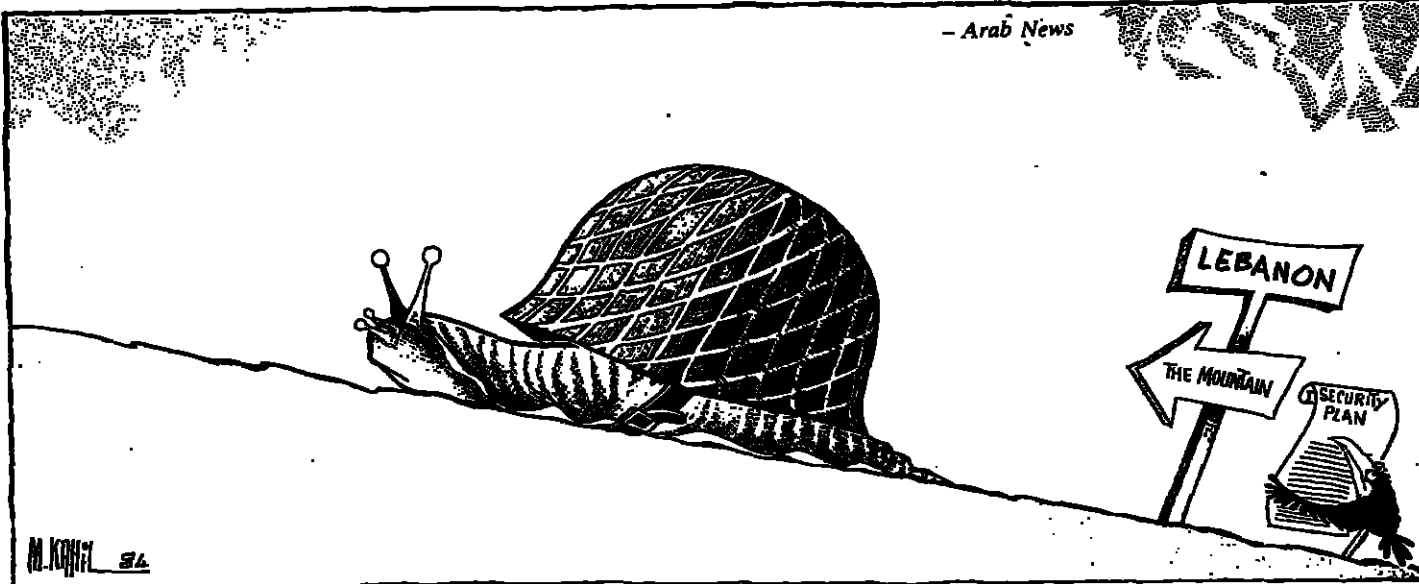
system, both salaries and inflation embark on a vicious circle of uncontrollable acceleration. Each increase in the cost of living will mean a corresponding increase in salaries and wages, which in turn will trigger further increase in the prices and cost of living, and so on, and on, and on.

No government can break this devastating chain except by breaking the indexation system itself which is a very tough decision to make by any government that cares about its popularity. Indexation, like bread subsidy is somewhere where you cannot get out once you go there, except if you risk social and political shocks.

No fair politician or economist with some social conscience would accept fixing sal-

aries and wages when the cost of living is climbing up. It could be reasonable, and sometimes necessary, to allow salaries to rise ahead of the cost of living if the overall national economy makes that proposition feasible in order to improve the standard of living, but the mere mechanical indexation will doom the economy and plague it with accelerating and incurable inflation, repeated devaluations and elimination of stability.

It is fortunate indeed that the story about unification of salaries in the public and private sectors is not true, and is not more than pure imagination of a reporter who was desperate for a story — any story — to beat colleagues or competitors.



Is it really a question of MiGs?

By Bernd Debusmann
 Reuter

MANAGUA — Soviet-made MiG-21 fighter aircraft are serving — not for the first time — like chess pieces in political tension between Nicaragua and the United States.

The Reagan administration feels acquisition of the advanced supersonic combat planes by Nicaragua's leftist government would change the military balance in Central America — a development it would not tolerate.

The Nicaraguans say Washington has no business to dictate what kind of aircraft they can buy for their own defence.

They denied Washington reports this week that a Soviet ship heading for Nicaragua might be carrying MiG-21s and accused the United States of trying to stir up a climate for invasion.

The reports were the latest in a series of similar accounts stretching back over more than two years.

But so far, European defence experts say, Nicaragua has not received a single combat plane

from the Soviet Union. Diplomats in Central America say there is doubt that Moscow or any of its allies ever agreed to supply modern combat planes to Nicaragua.

The Soviet official news agency TASS Friday accused Washington of preparing the ground for an invasion by fabricating reports about the MiGs.

According to Foreign Ministry officials here, U.S. official spokesmen have raised the MiG issue four times since mid-1982. Frequent news reports quoting unnamed U.S. intelligence sources have said Managua was about to take delivery of MiG-21s.

Some members of the foreign community here feel that the frequency of unsubstantiated reports on MiG arrivals give the issue an air of unreality.

"Both sides have used the MiGs as pieces in their game of political chess," said a Western diplomat here. "That match is not yet over."

Another foreign resident jokingly compared them to Scotland's legendary Loch Ness monster, "often sighted, never verified, but always good for a headline."

Nicaraguan officials say the

Reagan administration has raised the MiGs whenever it wanted to divert attention from its own attempts to put political and military pressure on Managua.

They say the first mention coincided with the start of work on U.S. military bases in neighbouring Honduras, which has been a springboard for attacks on Nicaragua by U.S.-backed insurgents.

Washington also predicted the arrival of MiGs during a row this year over U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) involvement in mining of Nicaraguan ports earlier this year.

Latin American and European diplomats here agree with the American view that the acquisition of MiG-21s would change the air balance in Central America.

But many note that, while Nicaragua has the largest ground forces in Central America, its air force is small, obsolete and no match for that of Honduras.

According to the authoritative International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, Nicaragua has only 12 combat aircraft and most of them are of Korean war vintage.

Honduras, in contrast, has Central America's largest and most modern air force, including a squadron of French-designed Super Mysteres modified and refurbished in Israel.

European military experts say the MiG-21 is superior to the Mysteres but is unsuited to Nicaragua's war against some 15,000 U.S.-backed right-wing insurgents. "The MiG is too fast for that role," one military attaché said.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the three-man ruling junta, said this week that Nicaragua had looked for planes in various countries of the East and the West.

"We think Nicaragua has the right to have aircraft of any manufacture," he added.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said last month that Managua was planning to buy Czechoslovak L-39 aircraft. "We have made the necessary consultations," Rosa Passos told reporters, without giving a date for possible delivery.

The L-39 is designed as a trainer but can be converted into a ground-attack aircraft suitable for counter-insurgency warfare.

Falklanders have to pay the price

Almost two and a half years have gone by since Britain and Argentina fought a war over the Falkland Islands. Jimmy Burns, recently in Port Stanley, looks at the price paid by the islanders to remain British.

FOR the Lixtons, life on a 150,000 acre farm on West Falkland seems to have returned very much to normal. In the morning, Bill picked up his mail, brought to a local field by one of the island's two civilian 12-seater planes, then checked on some horses that had strayed off his land some 15 miles away, before finally feeding his favourite sheep on a tube of polo mints.

By the evening, he was sitting down with his wife Pat, listening for the unimpeachable time to Margaret Thatcher's only visit to the islands in January 1983.

"We are a people who cannot live without breathing the air of freedom and justice," Maggie had told a packed town hall. "The Union Jack is flying over Port Stanley and may it always fly over Port Stanley."

In April 1982, Bill and Pat's Easter Sunday was rudely disrupted with the arrival of Argentine soldiers wielding heavy machine guns and clutching grenades. The Lixtons were arrested and deported for no apparent reason other than being regarded as firmly pro-British and a threat to internal security.

"At the time, I didn't know what was going to happen to us. I just thought of the 'disappeared' and I was terrified," Bill recalled. Far from modifying their resolve to remain on the islands, the experience simply made the Lixtons that much more deeply British.

It is difficult to find an islander today that does not have a story to tell about the disruption caused by the Argentine occupation. There was no rape or widespread looting. The only three islanders who

died during the conflict were accidentally killed by the British. And the local Argentine military officials are generally remembered as courteous.

For a community that had scarcely known violence, it was a traumatic experience that has since entrenched itself deeply in the collective psyche, and continues to affect everyday life. All the five Argentine ammunition that littered Stanley and the countryside has been removed over the last year. But that doesn't apply to the mines. "Before the war, I used to go swimming in the sea, riding in the fields, fishing on the river — all that's gone now," said Alison King, daughter of the proprietor of the Upland Goose Hotel.

Local opinion has generally welcomed the advent of a committed democrat on the Argentine political scene in the person of Raul Alfonsín. But the change has not been sufficient to shake off the shock. Most islanders even now hear only the worst news from Buenos Aires: 600 per cent inflation, troubles with the military over the human rights issue, and last, but by no means least, what is perceived as unrelenting resolve to claim sovereignty without regard for the wishes of the inhabitants.

"If Alfonsín is the democrat he says he is, why doesn't he have more respect for our rights?" was the question I found constantly thrown back at me.

The few islanders who defended Argentine sovereignty in the past have been ostracised as traitors and have been forced into virtual self-exile on the mainland.

In spite of the war, however, there are many islanders who willingly admit they would welcome a resumption of some of the previous links with Argentina.

Falklanders used to use Argentine hospitals and Argentine schools, and there were regular tourists visiting from Buenos Aires on the twice-weekly flight or the occasional cruise ship. Argentina provided the islands with gas and petroleum in addition to some food supplies.

Trade links are now almost exclusively with the U.K. and transport and services virtually controlled by the British armed forces. Most islanders are convinced that the presence of the military is the only guarantee against a further invasion by the Argentines and this more than compensates for some of the disruption to their lives since the end of the war.

For if British troops have remained remarkably well disciplined, some islanders do admit to a certain resentment about the changes in their way of life. For instance, local opinion has been provoked by widespread allegations that army trucks daily deposit surplus stocks on the rubbish tip on the outskirts of Stanley.

"When you've been used to using up everything all your life, it makes one feeling like crying to see such waste," says Mrs. Velmer Malcolm, the elderly owner of the Rose Hotel.

It is not the only issue that Mrs. Malcolm feels bitter about. As the secretary of the Falkland Island Committee, the locally based anti-Argentine pressure group, she shares the doubts many islanders have about the degree of commitment Britain has to the medium- to long-term future of the islands.



Mrs. Malcolm, in common with families like the Lixtons, and even the chairman of the islands' trade union movement, Mr. Terry Betts, has an unwavering respect for Mrs. Thatcher. But the history of the Falklands dispute has shown successive British governments — whether Labour or Conservative — prepared to reach some accommodation with Argentina.

And the so-called Falklands lobby inside British Parliament, which in the past so resolutely opposed any accommodation, is no longer as influential as it once was. So Mrs. Malcolm is less confident than she used to be.

As she put it, "It's no joke living on the edge of a precipice wondering what's going to happen once Mrs. Thatcher goes. You wouldn't know whether to build yourself a new house or just move out." — Financial Times news feature.

LETTERS

I have been through it all

To the Editor:

I HAVE read a few articles in the Jordan Times on Jordanian students and citizens, who are studying and/or working and living abroad, particularly in the United States. Generally, these articles question the reason for studying or working abroad instead of here in Jordan. They also invariably paint a picture of America, in general, as a pseudo-nightmare, enlisting such phenomena as crime, drugs, long working days and lost family ties.

As a Jordanian citizen, I would like to pass on the experiences and views of one who has arrived in Jordan instead of leaving. I was born, raised, educated and employed in America. I lived an American life and although my father was a successful businessman, we kept a portrait of King Hussein in our living room and were constantly reminded of where we came from. It was exactly one year ago that I decided to leave my family and come to Jordan and experience close family ties and the heritage I belong to and the pride in having a homeland.

Soon after my arrival, I rapidly met family, made friends, and adjusted to my new home. However, having noticed a profound lack of social activity, it was when I decided to open a moderate bowling centre that my nightmare began.

No less than three ministries, the chief of police, the Civil Intelligence Department, and the governor of Amman were required to approve my project before I could begin. My application was welcomed as if I were starting an illegal business in Shmeisani. First came signatures, then counter-signatures, then letters, and finally refusals. My climb-up of the ladder of authority ended after 11 months when the prime rental location was redesigned for other purposes.

My experience is not an isolated example. Similar experiences have been related to me describing lost time, money, and motivation, with no results.

In America, there is the Small Business Association (SBA). There are investors, and there is capital. An idea can be turned into reality with relatively little time or trouble. Creativity is therefore rewarded with opportunity. For those of you who were wondering about the emigrants, that is why they left, I think.

Jordan's limitless resource is its youth. They are educated, creative, and sensible, when given the responsibility. In America, money that is not invested is considered non-working and thereby wasted. Likewise, in Jordan, talent not given the chance to develop is wasted as well.

We have our king to thank for maintaining a seemingly impossible political position and granting his citizens with a stable and free society. But what about everyday business, the isolation of our young generation, our creative ideas and the sometimes arbitrarily applied morality. Who is to blame for these?

If citizens are concerned about the emigration of our people, it is up to the government and the people alike to give them a reason to stay.

Naef A. Kassar
 Amman.

Trip across India by train quite colourful

WASHINGTON — From a window of one of India's best trains, a departing passenger looks down on the holy city of Varanasi, a glorious distant sight sparkling in the rays of the rising sun.

The traveler sees the sun-gilded ghats — broad steps on the banks of the Ganges River — and the spires of the city's thousand temples.

The splendid view is deceptive. Nothing that is holy in India is considered dirty, but Varanasi, up close, is one of the filthiest cities in the vast country.

An Indian medical student, on his way to the Ganges for his ritual bath, tells a visitor that he will immerse himself in the water, ignoring the floating corpses of goats, monkeys, and an occasional beggar. "It is a question of mind over matter," he says.

Splendour to squalor

A railway trip across the Indian subcontinent, from Peshawar, Pakistan, to Chittagong, Bangladesh, is a study in contrasts: from splendour to squalor, from rugged mountains to flooded plains, from steam-powered, narrow-gauge trains to swifter wide-track diesels.

The excellent train out of Varanasi, for example, contrasts with the night train from Agra to the holy city. It is filthy, even in first class. It has no bedding, food, or water. Hot cinders blow in its windows.

The Indian Railway system is vast. It transports 10 million passengers a day over 38,000 miles of track, employs 1.6 million workers, and uses 11,000 locomotives.

The railway is the primary reason the huge, problem-plagued subcontinent manages to operate. Paul Theroux, author of a best-selling book, "The Great Railway Bazaar," writes in the June National Geographic.

India, he writes, is one of the greatest railway nations, in the number of its trains, stations, and long-distance travelers, and in the economic self-sufficiency of its rolling stock.

Most roaches and rats

The rail system excels in negatives as well, with the most cockroaches, the most rats under pla-

forms, the most forms to fill out, and some of the dirtiest sleeping cars.

"In India," Mr. Theroux writes, "the railway is not merely a way of going to and from work, but rather a solution to the complex demands of the family's life. Birth, death, marriage, illness, and religious festivals all require witnesses and rituals that imply a journey home."

It's easy to identify long-distance travelers in India. "They are heavily laden and always carry a big steel trunk." Journeying families "sit on it, sleep beside it, use it for a table, and when their train draws in, they hire a skinny man to wrestle it on board."

On one leg of his trip, Mr. Theroux sat across from an Indian who was on a two-month home leave from his tedious job abroad. One of the two months, the man said, he spent on trains, riding up and down the country.

Pakistani tempers were frayed by months of drought when Mr. Theroux began his trip near the base of the Khyber Pass. When the train pulled into the station at Peshawar, it was pitch dark and the temperature was 110 degrees.

By the time the train reached Lahore, the capital of Punjab, the weather was cooler, and scattered monsoon showers had begun. At Amritsar, scowls caused by fear of drought changed to smiles as the skies blackened and opened up with the first powerful rain of the monsoon. (Mr. Theroux made his trip before violence involving Sikh separatists broke out in Punjab.)

At the eastern edge of India, Mr. Theroux writes, "The monsoon that beautifies and enriches the countryside made Calcutta ugly and almost uninhabitable. Rain in India gives all buildings, especially modern ones, a look of senility. The streets were flooded, there were stalled cars everywhere, and people waded among the drowned dogs."

"Toy train" trip

After leaving Calcutta, however, Mr. Theroux experienced one of the most scenic segments of his travels on the so-called "toy train" from New Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling.

The narrow-gauge mountain railway, loaded with passengers



From primitive ways to luxurious (National Geographic photo)

and joyriders, passes through valleys and hillsides that are "open to the distant plains, and so the traveler on the toy train has a view that seems almost unnatural, it is so dramatic."

The wonder of the ancient train, like the wonder of much else in

India, "is that it still operates," Mr. Theroux concludes.

"India is a complex place. The phones seldom work, the mail is unreliable, the electricity is subject to sudden stoppage. There are numerous natural disasters, and there are 700 million people. It

seems almost inconceivable that this country is still viable, and yet there are times when one gets glimpses of its greatness. Near the end of my Indian journey I decided that India runs primarily because of the railway."

— National Geographic

Seminar debates communications gap between Arabs and West

By Gavin Bell
Reuter

PARIS (R) — The Western media generally project a distorted image of the Arab World based on ignorance and hostility, but the Arabs themselves are partly to blame by restricting access to information, according to a seminar here.

These were the recurrent themes at a two-day meeting of media experts from the Arab and Western countries, staged in Paris recently by a Gulf-based information relations committee.

Qatari Information Minister Issa Ghanim Al-Kawari set the tone in an opening address in which he spoke of an increasing communications gap between the two sides.

"Such a gap has created and is still creating a distorted image, misconceptions and false stereotypes of the Arabs," he said.

Mr. Kawari said some positive trends had appeared in the Western media in recent years, but there was still a need for greater understanding through accurate information and for increased cooperation between the West and the Arabs in every field.

The seminar theme of "crossed wires" was taken up by Hamdi Kandil, communications director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), who said: "I have no illusion that Western reporting on Islam, in general, has reflected both hostility and ignorance."

In many cases this was due to what he called "parachute journalism," where reporters had very little time to learn about the intricacies of politics and culture in Muslim societies.

Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan expressed a similar view, saying he believed the Western media had often painted a one-sided and hostile picture of the Arab World.

In a paper read in his absence, Prince Hassan blamed this distorted image on three major sources — anti-Islamic ideology of the middle ages, racialism of the colonial era and current anti-Arab propaganda by the Zionist movement.

"Last, regrettably, is the behaviour of the Arabs themselves, which has often contributed to reinforcing their negative image," he said.

"While consistent misrepresentation by the Western media is a fact of life, we Arabs cannot continue to lay the blame for such misrepresentation entirely on others."

Andrew Neil, editor of Britain's Sunday Times, sparked a lively debate when he suggested the Arabs had only themselves to blame for ill-informed reporting of their affairs.

Experience had shown that the Middle East was the most difficult area in the world, with the exception of the Soviet Union, to report on accurately, he said.

"The reason for this lie principally with the governments of the area, who are unwilling to allow journalists entry into their countries unless they know they are going to write favourable reports," Mr. Neil said.

Only by breaking down some of the barriers erected to keep the media out could existing prejudices be removed.

"Unless these barriers are removed, the Middle East countries will only have themselves to blame if reporting in the West continues

to be ill-informed and full of speculation," he said.

His view was shared by Roger Matthews, Middle East editor of the London Financial Times, who said: "If a journalist is not permitted to enter a country, it is somewhat hypocritical of a government subsequently to accuse him of bias, ignorance or mis-reporting."

Mr. Matthews also suggested a lack of expertise in some Arab information ministries.

Nabil Khouri, editor of Al-Mustaqbal in Paris, said both sides were to blame.

"Very often we treat reporters as suspects, judging them by some of their past reporting. We refuse to give them information because we are afraid it will be misinterpreted or quoted out of context," he said. "In the absence of information from our end, our colleagues from the West resort, alas, to rumours or misleading information."

On the other side, Mr. Khouri said Western reporters often concentrated on scandal or sensation, giving wider coverage to an Arab losing big money in a casino than to a United Nations Security Council meeting of vital importance to the Arabs.

Despite the frank exchanges, some delegates seemed pessimistic after the seminar about any immediate improvement.

"Maybe it helped to realise there are some wires that cannot be uncrossed because of fundamental political and social differences," one senior Western journalist commented.

"Perhaps the lesson is that we should learn to live with each other as we are, not as we would like each other to be."

Japan's shipbuilding is declining

By Caroline Dale
Reuter

TOKYO — Japan's once mighty shipbuilders, badly hit by the country's shift to service industries, are struggling to survive by grasping at menial tasks they used to spurn.

Japanese yards will now fight for even a modest tanker repair job, but such work does little to halt the industry's slow decline.

Government subsidies have rapidly withered to the point where the only public cash available is for ship scrapping.

"Shipbuilding is losing its priority rating in Japan's industrial set-up as the government does not encourage expansion or reinvestment," said Kenji Tokudome, shipbuilding division deputy director at the Transport Ministry.

In 1978 the ministry began pressing the six major shipbuilders to cut back capacity by around 30 per cent and regroup themselves to keep cut-throat domestic competition from depressing ship prices further during the economic recession.

But slow recovery in global cargo traffic and fierce competition from South Korea have deeply scarred Japan.

Transport Ministry and industry chiefs, hoping to stop the cycle of less economic yards producing uncompetitive ships without government subsidies, will put ideas into a report due next March.

In fiscal 1983, Japan still held the lion's share of the worldwide shipbuilding market with orders totalling some 11 million gross tonnes, or 56.8 per cent of the world market.

But from March to September, the first half of this fiscal year, orders to Japan's shipbuilders were worth just 2.45 million gross tonnes, a 59.4 per cent drop from last year's first half.

At Kawasaki heavy industry's shipbuilding yard at Sakai, southern Japan, belt-tightening meant every spare yen was spent on survival.

With only 2,200 employees, half the number from 10 years ago, robots and computers are playing a leading role in building economic vessels.

The Sakai works, like other leading yards, has developed sideline businesses such as its own steel plate production, container production, floating docks, marine oil rigs and barge construction.

But the entire yard looks depressed.

Sakai's largest dry dock, completed only eight years ago to construct tankers of up to 350,000 deadweight tonnes, closed under government guidelines.

Other vessels berthed around the reclaimed coastline, once famous for sea salt production, are undergoing body or engine repair, except for one bulk carrier nearly ready for launch.

The scene is a shadow of expectations in 1975 when the 400,000 dead weight capacity dry dock was built to cope with anticipated orders of six large crude oil carriers a year.

Even expensive reinvestment to expand capabilities at Sakai is not getting returns.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) carrier building facilities, completed in the hope of getting orders as crude oil traffic declined, are

unused as gas projects themselves and a slower than expected demand for LNG halt orders.

Sakai, like yards all around Japan's coast, today relies increasingly on the "crumbs," like building towering structures for the nearby Houshu and Shikoku suspension bridge, which will be the world's second largest.

Industry sources, anxious not to paint too black a picture, say Japan still expects to be servicing 50 per cent of the world's shipbuilding orders in the next decade.

They are counting on order volume picking up with demand for LNG carriers and replacement crude oil carriers expected to come into the market within the next five years.

But South Korea's formidable shipbuilding growth has given it 20 per cent of the world's orders today, against 1.3 per cent 10 years ago.

Shipbuilders' wages in Japan, already below those in other heavy industries, are around three times as high as South Korea's.

Japan may yet convince the Koreans that more ship overcapacity is detrimental to its own as well as international interests.

The Koreans desperately need Japan's new technology but Japan has so far refused Korean wishes to barter it for moderation and cooperation in ship output.

Industry officials said recently-advanced technology was the carrot Japan held out at recent bilateral talks. There were signs that South Korea would now cooperate with Japan and shipbuilders worldwide to help breathe new life into the trade.

Nigeria's businessmen fight the goods' pirates

By Giles Elgood
Reuter

LAGOS — Nigeria, black Africa's biggest economy, is also the continent's largest market for pirated goods, according to businessmen fighting the racket.

Clive Fell, chairman of an action group set up to combat the pirates, says it is a multi-million dollar business: "Nigeria ranks second only to the United States as a market for counterfeit goods."

He says his company, Turners Engineering Products, was nearly driven out of business in the early 1980s before it took its own action against traders selling cheap car and truck brake parts using his firm's brand name on the package.

In his office in the southwestern city of Ibadan, Mr. Fell has a display of his company's products ranged alongside the imported fakes. An ordinary motorist could not tell the difference until he had driven a few miles.

He says tests show that the counterfeiters are potentially lethal.

They can wear out up to 10 times as fast as the real thing and a car trying to make an emergency stop can take five times as long to come to a halt.

The problem is not limited to car parts. The pirated goods available here include records, tapes, books, detergents, door locks, medical drugs, fertilisers and power generators.

Some of them are crude fakes, but others are so well made that only experts can tell them from the real thing. "Some books have even been found on the Nigerian market that are better produced than the publisher's edition," Mr. Fell says.

Other products, sold in shops and markets or by street vendors going from car to car in a Lagos traffic jam, are more easily spotted, but often not until money has changed hands.

Mr. Fell bought a bottle of what he thought was a well-known brand of gin. On closer inspection the brand name was two letters shorter than the original, although

the bottle and label were almost exactly the same.

But the Nigerian Anti-Piracy Action Committee (NAPAC), made up of about 25 companies all feeling the effects of the counterfeiters, believes the problem can be checked if Nigerian law is toughened to provide more of a deterrent.

At present copyright infringers can be fined up to 100 naira (\$130) for each counterfeit copy and the companies have found it hard to bring offenders to book, although they have managed to seize fake products when they have been found.

If NAPAC has its way, the Nigerian military government will publish a new decree, setting the fine at 1,000 naira (\$1,300) a copy, with up to five years' jail.

NAPAC failed to get legislation passed under the civilian government ousted in last December's coup, but members say they have received encouragement from the military regime and they hope the new law will be on the statute books soon.

But even with new regulations, NAPAC still faces a tough task in ridding Nigeria of the pirates, although experience in Hong Kong shows the problem can be contained.

The IFPI, an international anti-piracy umbrella body for the recording industry, says that during the 1970s, the pirates' share of the recorded music market was brought down from 95 per cent to just five per cent in Hong Kong.

Robert Martijne, managing director of the Polygram company which makes records and tapes in Nigeria, reckons that eight out of every 10 recorded tapes sold here are pirated, while for records the figure is one in four.

He says the pirates have access to sophisticated copying equipment and can produce high-quality tapes, in the same packaging as the originals.

They do not have to bear the overheads of the legitimate producers and have the advantage of being able to sell the sure-fire hits without having to waste time and money on misses.

Tracking down the pirates is not a job for the faint-hearted. A private investigator brought here from England was in Nigeria for only a few days before he sensibly got back on the plane after anonymous threats of violence, Mr. Fell said.

What is at stake is illustrated by a customs haul in the neighbouring country of Benin, Mr. Martijne says.

Officials there intercepted a container-load of counterfeit cassettes from Singapore bound for Nigeria. Mr. Martijne found 200,000 tapes which would have sold for about 500,000 naira (\$650,000) here.

The scale of losses suffered by firms in Nigeria, already suffering from recession, are almost impossible to quantify.

So are the losses to the government in missed revenue, the effects of loss of royalties on musicians and writers, the impact on farm production of ineffective counterfeit fertilisers and the harm done to health by fake drugs.

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Everton clings to top spot

LONDON (R) — Everton stayed top of the England's soccer first division Saturday by scoring a late, scrambled goal at West Ham, while Manchester United and Tottenham also gained hard-fought away victories.

Everton and West Ham battled entertainingly for 80 minutes before the Merseyside team broke a spell of intense West Ham pressure by netting through Adrian Heath for a 1-0 victory after a mistake by the London side's goalkeeper, Tom McAllister.

The win, Everton's ninth in succession, takes them three points ahead of Manchester United and Arsenal, who could only manage a 1-1 draw at home to out-of-touch Aston Villa.

Arsenal's goal was scored by England striker Paul Mariner, who returned after five games out through injury.

Manchester United appeared to have recovered from their tough extra time win over PSV Eindhoven in the UEFA Cup, but it needed Scotland's Gordon Strachan to repeat his midweek trick by clinching a 3-2 victory with an 88th minute penalty.

Tottenham also took courage from a win on Wednesday over Bruges by taking three points from Nottingham Forest with a 2-1 triumph.

Everton's arch rivals, Liverpool, continued to stutter in the first division, only managing to draw 1-1 with Southampton.

The European Cup holders threatened to overwhelm the south coast side at Anfield once they had taken the lead through sha-

Sharp combined to send Heath through the middle of the home defence.

The small midfielder's first shot was parried by McAllister but Heath struck home his second attempt.

Strachan's sixth penalty for Manchester United since his transfer from Aberdeen capped an untidy team performance against a Leicester side which deserved to draw.

United's Alan Brazil continued his personal revival by firing United into the lead from 20 yards and young Mark Hughes, currently keeping Irish international Frank Stapleton in the reserves, hit the second.

Indianapolis to host Pan Am Games

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (AP) — Indianapolis will be the host city for the 1987 Pan American Games because financially strapped Ecuador has withdrawn its bid to host the games, City Mayor William H. Hudnut said Friday.

The tentative dates for the 10th Pan Am Games — the first in the United States since those at Chicago in 1959 — are July 17-Aug. 2, 1987.

Hudnut made the announcement at a news conference after receiving word that an agreement on the site was reached Thursday by U.S. Olympic Committee President William Simon.

Ecuador Olympic Committee President Sabino Hernandez and Mario Vazquez Rana, President of the Pan American Sports Organisation (PASO).

Lendl crushes Connors, advances to London final

LONDON (R) — Ivan Lendl left the Wembley arena with the sound of booing ringing in his ears after a crushing 6-4, 6-2 victory Saturday over Jimmy Connors in the semifinals of the London Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Lendl strode angrily from the court leaving his vanquished opponent to collect his gear and accept the loud cheers of the packed crowd.

It was difficult to understand the spectators' reasoning, because Lendl produced an awesome display of power tennis while refusing to be drawn into an argument which seemed to arise after a line decision went against Connors.

The Czechoslovak said he did not blame the crowd for booing because they had been sitting too far away to hear the verbal exchanges, and added: "After what I'd had to listen to, I didn't see any need to wait for him."

"But if you want to know what was said, you'll have to ask the umpire or Mr. Connors himself."

While Connors may have won the affection of the crowd, it was Lendl who gained their grudging admiration.

Lendl, who has a habit of losing to Connors in important matches, was in irresistible form and blasted 17 unanswerable service winners past his bewildered opponent.

After exchanging service breaks in the first two games, Lendl almost dropped serve again in the fourth when Connors had four chances to take what could have been a vital 3-1 lead.

But the Czechoslovak fought his way out of trouble and achieved the crucial break in the seventh game with the help of three

stunning crosscourt backhands.

"In an ideal world, you want to save a lot of break points and make the first one you get, and that's exactly what happened," said Lendl.

Connors, twice winner here, simply fell apart under Lendl's relentless barrage in the second set which lasted a mere 34 minutes — 17 minutes shorter than the first set.

Lendl broke through in the third game after an exhausting 21-stroke rally which ended with Connors netting an attempted running forehand pass.

"He's tough to beat over the best-of-three sets because he's a sprinter," said Connors. "But it's a different matter when we play best-of-five, that's my game."

Connors denied all knowledge of the verbal exchanges, which were picked up quite clearly by the television microphones.

He said: "There was nothing going on out there. He can leave the court with me, before me, after me or on top of me."

Lendl, who has shown few side-effects from a serious crash two weeks ago when he swerved to avoid a squirrel, will meet unseeded American Pat Flaming or Ecuadorian Andres Gomez, his new doubles partner, in the final.

For Connors, the defeat means he will be able to return home 24 hours early, and he may not be seen in action again this year.

With his wife due to give birth to their second child next month, Connors has yet to decide whether he will play for the United States in the Davis Cup final against Sweden in Gothenburg from Dec. 16-18.

Victorious Holmes hospitalised

LAS VEGAS (R) — He was cut, he had a broken hand and he was heading for the hospital. But he was victorious.

Larry Holmes, looking a little worse for wear, had suffered some rough moments from the unexpectedly-rugged challenger James "Bonecrusher" Smith, but finally triumphed in the 12th round of the scheduled 15-round bout to take his record to 46-0, three victories from equalling Rocky Marciano's record for heavyweight champions.

Holmes was a clear favourite but it was not until the 12th round that a deep cut over the left eye of Smith forced an end to the bout.

"It just goes to show you. You got to take everybody seriously," said Holmes. "I told everybody, 'This guy is tough'. He's a good fighter, a game fighter."

The same can be said for Holmes who fought the bout with a healing right thumb. After the bout the International Boxing Federation champion said he suffered the injury during sparring

three months ago. "I'm not making any excuses. Give the guy an A for effort," said Holmes. "He hurt me a few times, and when he butted me, I lost control. But I rate my performance about a seven."

Holmes was not exceptionally sharp, but Smith is an awkward fighter and it was the champion's first outing in almost one year. The rust did not show in the first four rounds as he peppered Smith with left jabs.

But then the 31-year-old challenger began landing his much-heralded right although it was an accidental head butt which cut Holmes on the left eyebrow in the seventh round that gave the challenger an opportunity to pull off what would have been a giant upset.

Holmes' vision hampered by the blood flow, Smith landed jarring rights to the head and the 35-year-old champion was in trouble in the eighth.

However the challenger's in-

experience began to show. Smith, in only his 16th fight, failed to put Holmes away and by the ninth the champion was in control again. In the 11th, a right opened a deep gash over Smith's left eyebrow. This time it was the challenger who was nearly blooded in one eye from the blood. In the 12th referee Dave Pearl asked the ring physician, Donald Romeo, to examine the cut.

Romeo asked Smith if he wanted him to stop the bout. The challenger answered yes. Holmes was comfortably ahead on all three judges' scorecards at the time, leading by nine, eight and seven points.

After the post-fight news conference, Holmes went to a local hospital to have his thumb and the cut over the eye examined.

"Holmes is a good fighter," said Smith. "I did the best I could. I think I fought a real good fight. I felt I hurt him at different stages, but I didn't intentionally hurt him. He's a great fighter."

Nations pledge to attend Olympics

MEXICO CITY (AP) — More than 150 nations, including the Soviet Union, presented a document to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Friday committing themselves to attend the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul, South Korea.

The document, signed by representatives of the nations attending the general assembly of National Olympic Committees (NOC) in Mexico City, was approved at the assembly.

One member of the IOC, however, said that the document might not prevent some nations from staying away from the 1988

games, as the Soviet Union and 14 of its allies declined to enlist in last summer's Los Angeles Games.

"There always exists the possibility that when the time arrives, some countries may decide not to go to Seoul, arguing, for example, that there are not sufficient guarantees for their athletes," said the IOC member, who spoke on condition that he would not be identified by name.

The Soviet absence from the Los Angeles Olympics was widely viewed as a response to the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Games.

Speaking with reporters during a recess in the meeting, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said the document had been "a surprise." The executive board of the IOC would meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, Dec. 1 and 2 to study it, he said.

Samaranch said he understood that not all assembly members agreed fully on the document and that it had been approved by "a majority but not unanimously." He did not name those nations which did not approve.

Mexico's Mario Vazquez Rana, who presided over the assembly,

said the document, entitled "the Declaration of Mexico," shows an "absolute adhesion" to the Olympics Charter and includes a request to the IOC to revise admission standards and provide a more precise definition of amendments.

Soviet Union to stage youth cup final

MEXICO CITY (R) — The Soviet Union will stage the 1985 World Youth Soccer Cup instead of Chile because of doubts over whether the South American country could organize the tournament.

The President of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA), Joao Havelange, told reporters Saturday that cup matches probably would be played in July in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and Volgograd. Havelange, in Mexico to check progress in preparing for the 1986 World Soccer Cup, said Chile had been dropped as host because it had shown what he called disorganization.

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JPMC announces the invitation to tender No. (18F/84) for bulldozers and F.E. loaders. The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD 155 for each set of tender documents. The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 hours local time Saturday 22nd December, 1984.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND IMMEDIATE OPENINGS FOR QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

The UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa in Amman is seeking FIVE qualified SECRETARIES WITH excellent command of English/ Minimum 4 years secretarial experience/ Good working shorthand and typing skills/ Secretarial course graduate and knowledge of word processors/office procedures.

Salary between JD 239/- to JD 269/- per month.

Qualified candidates should submit their written applications by 21 November 1984 to:

The Personnel Officer
Room 1101
UNICEF
Comprehensive Commercial Centre
(also known as the Marble Tower Bldg.)
Prince Mohammad St. 3rd Circle

or P.O. Box 811721, Amman, Jordan
Phone Nos. 29612, 29603, 29586

Only those who meet the above requirements will be considered for testing and interview. Preference will be given to Jordanian nationals.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

Entire contents of flat including TV, Video and baby cot. British manager leaving Jordan.

Phone 811903 between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Two apartments in a new villa. Each consists of three bedrooms, salon, kitchen, two verandas, two bathrooms, car parks, store rooms, garden, separate central heating etc.

Annual rent JD 2,500
Location: Shmeisani, near Commodore Hotel.
Tel: 663684 or 668058 or 669096

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD.

INVITATION TO TENDER

No. (19F/84)

JPMC announces the invitation to tender No. (19F/84) for Transport equipment. The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD 225 for each set of tender documents. The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 hours local time Saturday 22nd December, 1984.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director

MR

MOHSEN NABULSI

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INVITE YOU TO THE OPENING OF MOHSEN STORES

BEST SELECTION FOR MEN'S CLOTHES TO 16 YEARS & CHILDREN UP

SHMEISANI, BEHIND HAYA CENTRE

LOOKING FORWARD TO SEE YOU

FOR ONE PERSON OR ONE COUPLE For Rent Unfurnished Apartment

Ground floor with garden, one bedroom, one big dining and living room, bath (shower) and small kitchen. All services available, separate telephone, water, electricity, but shared central heating.

Annual rent: JD 1,200 (fixed)
Location: Quiet area, Jabal Amman, Mecca Street.
Tel: 813027, Amman between 3:00 - 6:00 p.m.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD.

INVITATION TO TENDER

No. (17F/84)

JPMC announces the invitation to tender No. (17F/84) for Loading Equipment. The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD 200 for each set of tender documents. The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 hours local time Saturday 22nd December, 1984.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director

TO ALL THE BRAZILIAN COMMUNITY

The Brazilian Ambassador in Amman requests all Brazilians resident in Jordan to support with the attendance the concert to be given by the Brazilian artist Sergio Mendes, which is going to be held on Friday 16th of November, 1984 at 20:00 hrs. at the Royal Cultural Centre, at Hussein Sport City, to raise funds for the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education.

For more information please contact Brazilian Embassy Tel: 42169 and 42183.

IRAQI-JORDANIAN LAND TRANSPORT CO.

TENDER

IRAQI JORDANIAN LAND TRANSPORT COMPANY INVITES

SUPPLIERS TO TENDER FOR QUANTITY (7000) SEVEN THOUSAND TYRES FOR THE COMPANY'S FLEET OF TRACTORS AND TRAILERS IN P.A.N.

A COPY OF THE TENDER TERMS AND CONDITIONS COULD BE BOUGHT FROM THE COMPANY'S MAIN OFFICES IN JABAL AMMAN OPPOSITE THE TUNISIAN EMBASSY DURING WORKING HOURS (8:00 - 14:00) DAILY EXCLUDING FRIDAYS AND OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS FOR THE SUM OF J.D. 100 CASH CERTIFIED CHEQUE

SATURDAY 17TH NOVEMBER 1984 (12:00 HRS) IS THE CLOSING DATE FOR ACCEPTING OFFERS. COST OF ADVERTISING IS TO BE BORNE BY THE WINNING TENDERER.

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Cinema

CONCORD

Tel: 44092-44280

GREYSTOKE

THE LEGEND OF TARZAN

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

THICK STICK

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema

RAINBOW

Tel: 25155

CRULL

(Colour)

3:30 6:30 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema

ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

THE FEROCIOUS

Colour

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema

OPERA

Tel: 23171

TOUGHENOUGH

(Colour)

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema

PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

ASHANTI

Colour

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema

RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

NIGHT MOON

(Colour)

"Arabic Film" (Colour)
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Daewoo aims to be best

SEOUL — Entering Chairman Kim Woo-Chong's private office, the question immediately arises as to where the awards and export trophies will go next. They have already overtaken one wall and space is at a premium.

Half the room is consumed by a mammoth conference table that seats 19. Another quadrant is designated for smaller gatherings of eight seated in over-stuffed chairs around a circular table.

A predatory wooden Korean bear about to devour a salmon nearly his size and a carved tiger stalk Chairman Kim's desk which occupies the only remaining space in the room.

The office is the quintessence of the 47-year-old entrepreneurial chairman of Daewoo, one of South Korea's fastest growing conglomerates which was founded 16 years ago. Its sales last year topped \$4 billion on which it earned \$45 million.

Now Mr. Kim sees Daewoo, whose interests range from textiles to heavy engineering, as having arrived at a stage of transition. He describes the current focus of his companies as "shifting from proving that Korea can build the biggest, to showing the world it can produce the best."

Part of the group's strategy is to reduce its reliance on textiles (it produces, among other things, 3.6 million shirts a month at its Pusan factory, the largest of its kind in the world and where 8,000 are employed).

It recently divested two textile companies that had helped spawn the group's growth, the move being taken in part to comply with strong government pressure to let well-established small and medium-sized companies spin off and operate independently.

Other group companies are to follow as Daewoo narrows its sights on fewer industries.

One of the industries important to Daewoo's future is shipbuilding. Unlike its entry into textiles, Daewoo had to be pushed into shipbuilding.

Chairman Kim says it typifies the Korean way of doing business. "The government tells you it's your duty and you have to do it even if there's no profit. Maybe, after the year 2000, Korean businessmen will be able to put their companies' interests ahead of those of society or government."

Turning duty to advantage, as the newcomer to the industry, Daewoo's Okpo shipyard boasts the world's biggest dock and largest 900-ton Goliath crane.

Opening its 1.2 million-ton capacity yard in 1980 when the shipping market was heading into a severe slump, Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery has priced aggressively to land orders for new vessels while diversifying into offshore structures, rigs and plant facilities. Last year it had its first profitable year with earnings of \$7 million on sales of \$620 million.

Mr. Kim's business philosophy is disarmingly clear cut. "Basically, no business should lose money. It means that the people are not paying much attention and not working. A successful business requires a lot of innovation, attention to production and quality control."

Mr. Kim thinks that the slump

in new vessel orders should bottom out at 10 million tons. But to keep Korean shipyards occupied means they need to capture a large chunk of that demand, between 2.5 million to 3.0 million tons per year in new work.

Mr. Kim got his start in light industry by buying equipment and facilities in liquidation. "In the late 1960s, banks would provide term loans to finance the purchase. I had no capital, so I used theirs."

The move was not an unusual tactic, but it was gutsy in those days when Korea had just started to build its now formidable textile industry and was just taking aim at export markets.

Finished products are destined to lose their nationality in Mr. Kim's view. Daewoo's approach is to look for cooperative links, producing parts for manufacturers in other countries and together exporting to third countries. His goal is \$1 billion in parts exports by 1990, starting with automotive and electronic parts.

By then, he expects a multiplier effect to start that could raise Daewoo's parts exports to even \$5 billion annually.

To explain, he cites his textile experience. "We started with shirts and went on to ties, socks and other garments at the behest of our buyers. If we get our toe in the door, as a source of one slightly sophisticated part, others will follow."

The appeal of parts and components is their potential to become higher value-added exports on which Korean companies depend. First, however, Daewoo is adding value to its employees and treating the policy as an investment in Korea's only and most important natural resource, its people.

The group spends \$6 million a year in scholarships to send promising students abroad for graduate study in fields that contribute to basic research.

As with every other aspect of Daewoo's operations, there is a goal: "In six years, we will have 1,000 PhDs in the group. Then, we can start R and D to create our own technology," says Mr. Kim. He wants the group's output to grow in sophistication in fine chemicals, industrial electronics, telecommunications and automobiles.

Despite the 330,000 new university graduates every year, Korea remains largely the land of engineers, not scientists. "We can copy, modify and maybe improve a product, but we cannot create new things."

Therein lies the necessity, the chairman feels, to think not only of profits, but to nurture a company and its employees "like a mother" thinks about the future.

Daewoo employees work in an environment of management practices, monthly reports and goal setting. These are somewhat un-

usual characteristics in a Korean operation and combine with difficult-to-fathom oriental traditions of sacrifice for the good of the company and deep two-way loyalty at all levels between supervisors and the supervised.

Daewoo Corp., the trading and construction company of the group, held an employee rally in late September at 8 a.m. They adopted a resolution that for the rest of the year there would be no holidays and Sundays off to achieve its export target of \$3 billion.

Participation is not compulsory, but unwillingness to make sacrifices for the company is not a route to the top. Three shifts were set up to encourage those 620 employees outside the country to work harder in landing new orders.

Whenever these employees telex or telephone now there is someone in the Seoul head office on tap to respond, 24 hours a day.

The Daewoo group, which in addition to textiles and shipbuilding also manufactures such things as rolling stock, earthmoving equipment and robots, is run by an 11-member executive council that meets once a week whether the chairman is in town or not.

They make major investment decisions and discuss decisions requiring shareholders' participation.

The council was organized three years ago when it became apparent that the group had grown too large for the chairman to follow up reports from all company presidents himself. Some members of the council represent only one company; others speak for several.

All successful executives within Daewoo have one characteristic in common, a willingness to sacrifice their personal life in order to lead a company.

Four years ago, Mr. Kim forfeited his personal fortune of nearly \$30 million. At the time, the government wanted Daewoo to take over another troubled company in heavy industry. Mr. Kim explained that he knew the company needed massive infusions of capital to survive. Yet, if he asked for government support as a major shareholder of Daewoo, it would look like the government was indirectly supporting Daewoo or its chairman.

He sold his shares in Daewoo Corp and donated the money to a foundation, betting his wealth to get the support he expected. The government, however, changed its mind and chose another route to rescue what is today the government-owned Korea Heavy Industry Corp.

The chairman says he had intended to give his fortune away at some point, anyway, because he built Daewoo with no capital and would like to leave it with empty pockets.

— Financial Times news features.

Cyprus expects record deficit

NICOSIA (R) — The Cyprus government expects a record budget deficit of 70.3 million Cyprus pounds (\$122 million) for 1985 — over three times that for 1984 — according to figures presented in parliament Friday. Budget proposals expected to win parliamentary approval by the end of the year provide for expenditure of 363 million pounds (\$595 million) and revenue of 288.7 million pounds (\$473 million). The 1984 deficit estimate amounted to 23.2 million pounds (\$38 million).

IMF approves Brazilian economic austerity plans

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Friday approved a package of austerity measures proposed by Brazil for next year but monetary sources said some small questions remained to be ironed out.

The fund's executive board had been expected to give total approval to the economic reform programme, clearing the way for \$1.87 billion in assistance badly needed by Brazil — the world's most indebted country with about \$100 billion owed.

But the sources said some data was incomplete or presented problems.

The programme, generally approved by IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere last month, would set the stage for negotiations between Brazil and its 800 creditor banks.

It is part of tough austerity conditions insisted on by the IMF over three years in return for about \$5.4 billion in loans.

Fund officials have praised Brazil in the past for progress made in economic reform, while critics have said the social cost of the IMF-mandated programme was too high.

Banco Do Brazil official Mr. Carlos Viacava said earlier last

week it was now feasible that his country could achieve growth rates next year of five to six per cent, a dramatic reversal from recent years of recession or stagnation.

He said Brazil would enjoy a \$10 to \$12 billion trade surplus this year.

It was not immediately known what specific figures had not passed the board's scrutiny.

The IMF deliberations, and the talks with banks, come during Brazil's political campaign that will lead to the first civilian president since the military coup in 1964.

Leading candidates say they will continue economic reform if they are elected.

Court rules against British purchase of Indian interests

BOMBAY (R) — The Bombay high court Friday ended a major business row by declaring invalid shares worth several million dollars purchased in a local company by an Indian-born businessman in London.

In a keenly-awaited judgment, it said that the purchase of share in Escorts Ltd by Mr. Swraj Paul on behalf of his British-based Caparo group of 13 companies was illegal as the deal violated India's Foreign Exchange Regulations Act (FERA).

Mr. Paul's purchases were made under a two-year-old government scheme which allows Indians living abroad to invest in domestic companies.

But the court said the Caparo group had violated FERA, which regulates foreign investment in domestic firms, by not obtaining the permission of the Reserve

Bank of India before it bought the shares.

Escorts, India's 10th largest private company, has been at the centre of a major business controversy since last year following the company's refusal to register Mr. Paul's shares.

The court said Escorts was justified in refusing registration. Last year, the Caparo companies bought shares totalling 260 million rupees (\$26 million) in Escorts and Delhi Cloth Mills Ltd, another large private company.

The two companies withheld registration, saying the transactions violated FERA.

The government criticised their decision, saying it might stop an inflow of foreign investment, particularly from more than four million Indians living abroad.

Industry sources said managers of the two companies opposed reg-

istration because of fears that non-resident Indians would take over larger firms.

Most Indian managements are in a fairly weak position in their companies, owning only five to 15 per cent of shares.

In a bid to make Escorts managers register the shares, the state-owned Life Insurance Corporation sought the replacement early this year of nine of the company's 15 directors by government nominees.

Escorts in turn went to the high court saying the action was disguised official pressure. The court said Friday Life Insurance Corporation move was bad and it directed the government not to change the present board.

A senior Escorts official told Reuters the decision was a victory for the entire Indian corporate sector.

Arab bankers to meet soon

ABU DHABI (R) — The council of governors of Arab central banks and directors of monetary services in Arab countries will open a meeting here on Dec. 7 to discuss methods bolstering inter-Arab cooperation in monetary affairs in a manner that best suits the economic developments in the Arab World.

The meeting is expected to last two days, according to informed sources here.

The council had met in Abu Dhabi in July when it discussed general monetary issues and the outcome of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank meetings in Washington held in September.

Meanwhile, Qatari minister of finance and petroleum Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani Saturday inaugurated a two-day meeting of the Arab Bank's Association in Doha, OPECNA said.

The meeting will review the association's activities during the last year and approve its 1985 budget.

British transport workers agree to support miners

LONDON (R) — British transport workers agreed Friday to boost support for striking coal miners by trying to block imports of coal and oil for power stations.

Their trade union leaders decided to ask the International Transport Federation (ITF) to help stop movements of coal for power stations stockpiled in Rotterdam.

The London-based ITF groups seven million transport workers throughout the non-communist world.

Friday's meeting brought together leaders of British miners' and transport trades unions.

The leader of the National Union of Seamen, Mr. Jim Slater, told reporters: "There has been an indication from the Dutch unions that we will get a good response from them."

Three-quarters of Britain's 180,000 miners have been on strike since March fighting government plans to close 20 of the country's pits, which will cost

20,000 jobs.

Accountants appointed by a judge to seize the assets of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said Friday they had found only £8,174 (\$10,000) of the £8 million (\$10 million) mentioned in its 1983 accounts.

The seizure was ordered because the NUM refused to pay a fine of £200,000 (\$252,000) for contempt of court, imposed after it ignored orders by a judge not to describe the strike as official or threaten to discipline miners who refused to strike.

A spokesman for the accountants said the assets had been switched through a bank in the Isle of Man, a fiscally autonomous island off northwest England, to a bank in Ireland, whence half had been moved to a bank in the U.S.

An Irish court has ordered the freezing of £2 million (\$2.52 million), but the accountants said they could not touch it before another court hearing.

Turkey's first stock exchange to open soon

ANKARA (R) — The Istanbul stock exchange, Turkey's first, is expected to open next month or in January, Mr. Ismail Turk, president of the Capital Markets Commission, said.

A new law authorising its establishment, in what bankers saw as another example of conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's commitment to free enterprise, was published in the official gazette last month.

Most Turkish industry is concentrated in the hands of a few family-owned corporations which hold most of the stock and also control most of the seven licensed stockbroking firms.

In addition insurance companies, which in other countries would be major investors, are obliged by the government to concentrate their money in government stocks.

But Mr. Turk told Reuters the government aimed to increase the number of small shareholders because the self-financing on which industry had relied in the past was now insufficient to fuel the export-led economic growth the government is seeking.

Under a 1981 capital markets law his commission supervises the joint stock companies which issued securities.

Mr. Turk said the law now required full payment for securities

instead of quarterly payments, and lays down reporting requirements for public companies.

It also authorises joint stock companies' boards to issue bonds without shareholder approval if provided for in their statutes, and many companies were changing their statutes to take advantage of this provision, Mr. Turk said.

The new law calls for dividends to be at least 50 per cent and not more than 75 per cent of distributable income, defined as net profit less corporation tax and legal reserves, the latter required to be five per cent of the net profit.

Mr. Turk said the total value of stocks and bonds issued in Turkey this year was estimated at 65 billion lira (\$15.4 million) compared with a 1983 total of 52 billion lira (then \$190 million).

The general manager of a leading brokerage house meanwhile questioned the need for a stock exchange in Turkey in present circumstances.

In an interview with the economic daily Dunya, Mr. Tuncay Artun of the Cukurova group's Genborsa brokerage house, said that with inflation around 56 per cent the monetary stability required for development of a capital market was absent.

It was inconceivable that a market based on supply and demand could develop, he said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are eager to learn as much as you can, and your mind is sharp and astute so that you would be wise to study whatever is of interest and of special concern now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to be with persons at places where you can develop more quickly and wisely for future success.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 21) You have time today to study practical plans you want to put in motion very soon. You see clearly how a new venture can improve. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get your charm improved in whatever manner you can now. Later you can be with one of whom you are most fond.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) A good day for meditation so that you will know how to add to present feeling of security; be more content.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be with friends and acquaintances to whom you wish to put points across. First get your goals clear in your mind, then carry through.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put your best foot forward in the outside world and become more popular. You can make a fine impression on a bigwig if you are bright.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Elevate your consciousness to greater things and make your life richer and more satisfying now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to be more thoughtful of that person you love the most and gain greater romantic happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are thinking clearly today and can easily comprehend what outside partners have in mind.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Doing something thoughtful for those who have done you many favors is wise today, since you are now in a position to do so.

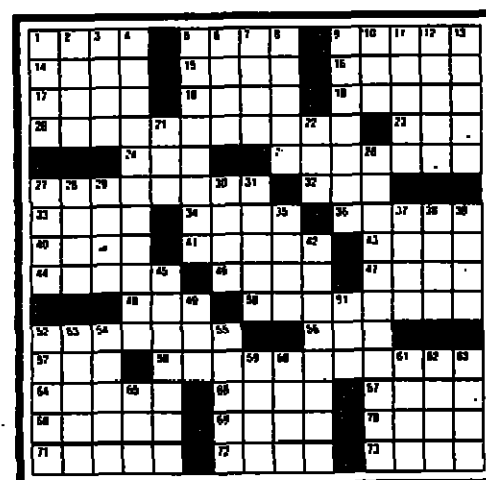
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to get rid of tensions by indulging in pleasant sports or other forms of amusement.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) This day should be spent at home making him happy or just amusing yourself with music, television or radio and resting up.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she has a fine ability to communicate with others and get a quick response. Slant the education along lines of whatever will help your progeny to deal with the public in general. Teach early in life to complete whatever has been started, otherwise much of the promise here will be lost.

THE Daily Crossword by John Greenman

- ACROSS
- Great party
 - As if
 - Mails
 - Jul
 - Nimbus
 - Lower, old style
 - Medieval contest
 - Verve
 - Obituary
 - Begins a trip
 - 23 1, 4, 9
 - the mark
 - Pugilist
 - Commence
 - Brace
 - Turkic tribesman
 - gilt fizz
 - Hassock
 - Pompius (Sabbine king)
 - Hyon and coloring
 - Scull
 - Mountain lions
 - Certain soldier
 - Medicine mark
 - Unrelied
 - Goes to bed
 - Lesson
 - Tortoise rival
 - Shear
 - Chesspate
 - Stravinsky
 - Nuncupate
 - Idyllic spots
 - 27 Broadway musical
 - Press down



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. SPIRIT	2. ARAB	3. GAILY
4. PIERCE	5. POLA	6. RISE
7. ANIMA	8. PIEDPIPPER	9. SIE
10. YUILL	11. LENSEN	12. MALATIES
13. POIN	14. PACKAGES	15. PINE
16. UNCHESKY	17. WOL	18. GINDS
19. GUSTARD	20. PILES	21. TRILUNIS
22. ORE	23. IRMA	24. STATED
25. SWARTIA	26. YWIS	27. AGO
28. EASYASPIE	29. GEMIE	30. RABER
31. RITIA	32. KITE	33. ROISTS

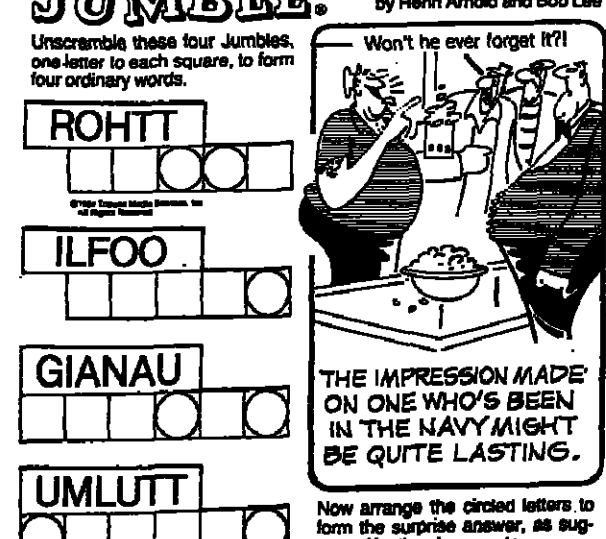
- DOWN
- Balmation
 - Others: Lat
 - Pungent humor
 - Blows a gasket
 - Deep in — of
 - Texan
 - Sound in body
 - Like a — bricks
 - Promises
 - Above to a bard
 - Brainy
 - Saver
 - Express
 - derision
 - Tugboat
 - 22 Ba il
 - 26 Satisfies
 - 27 Grape seeds
 - 28 Sol. course
 - 29 Pointer Slaters.
 30. Bring forth
 - 31 — and took
 - 32 notice
 - 33 Household figure
 34. Gob's term
 35. Din
 36. Hardy heroine
 37. Reindeer
 38. Figure
 39. Wildly
 40. enthusiastic
 41. Alert
 42. Principle of conduct
 43. Links doodad
 44. Pony
 45. Subtle air
 46. Study hard
 47. Brown
 48. covered
 49. Principle of
 50. Decimal base

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"My husband is cooking tonight. What kind of wine goes with ptomaine?"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Print answer here: _____

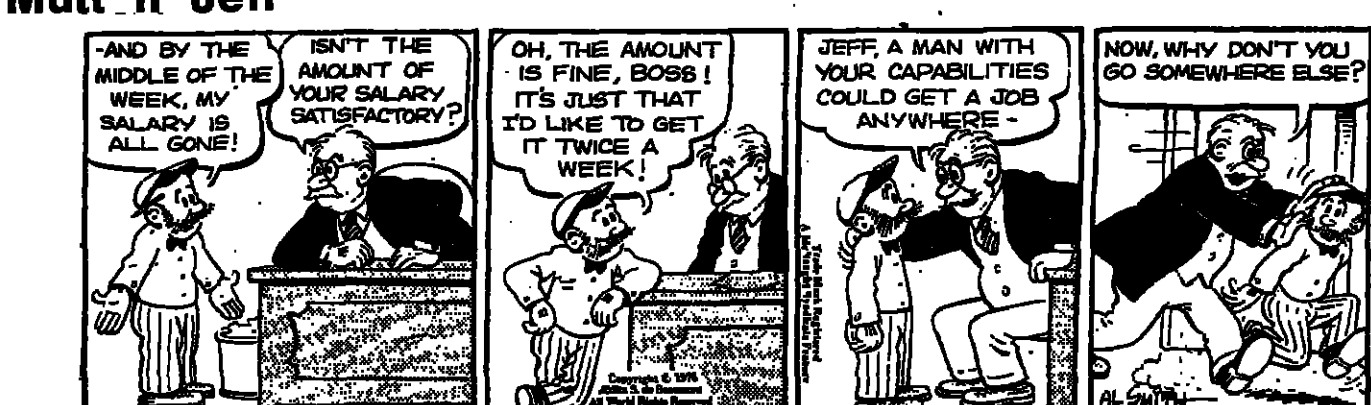
Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAMA BEFOG UNSAID MAGNUM

Answer: From the surgeon came these words — "GO, NURSE!"

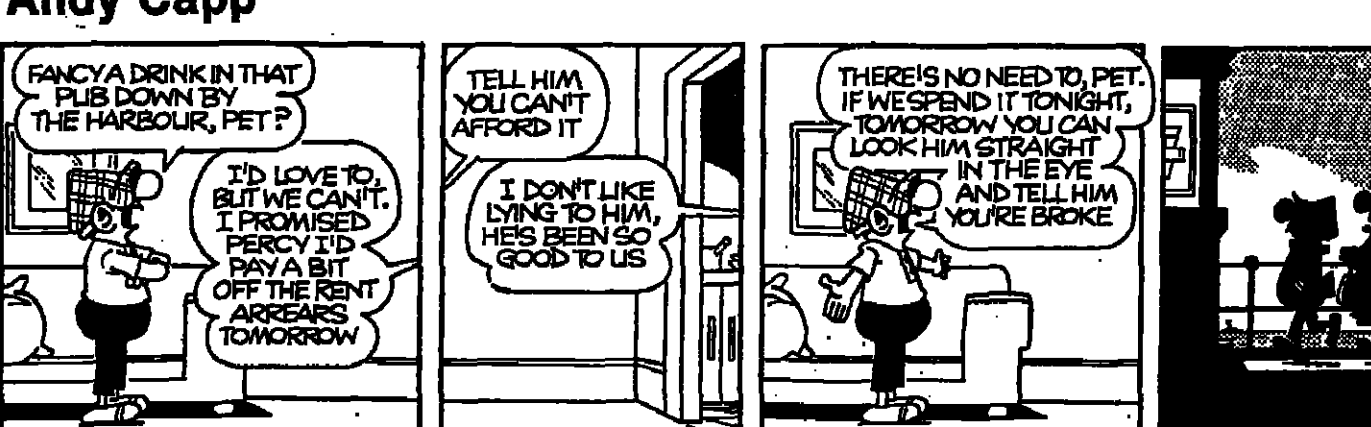
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



W. Germany expels 5 Romanian diplomats on defector's evidence

BONN (R) — West Germany has ordered five Romanian diplomats to leave in a move which diplomatic sources say was prompted by allegations from a defector that they had planned bombing, kidnapping and murder.

The Foreign Ministry said Friday night it had told Romania's charge d'affaires to ensure the five be recalled home as soon as possible because of conduct incompatible with their diplomatic status.

The Welt newspaper said Friday that the five had planned a bomb attack on U.S.-operated Radio Free Europe in Munich, the robbery of a Romanian exile and the abduction or murder of another.

The Welt said the robbery was

carried out last May when two men acting on embassy orders used tear gas to overpower the woman exile in her apartment and stole her address books.

Diplomatic sources said the allegations had been made to the West German authorities by a Romanian who worked in the Bonn embassy's cipher section until his defection to the United States last month.

A senior diplomat at Romania's embassy told Reuters the man had "committed an act of treason and

passed over the ocean", and was "fabricating this story in order to earn his bread."

"The five are fine gentlemen who acted within the limits of their status," the Romanian diplomat said.

The Bonn sources identified them as the embassy's fourth most senior diplomat, counsellor Constantin Ciobanu, two first secretaries, a second secretary and a third secretary.

Die Welt said all were members of the Romanian Intelligence Agency CIE and that Mr. Ciobanu was its resident head.

Their publicly-announced expulsion is a rare step in West German diplomacy and comes just over three weeks after Bonn had

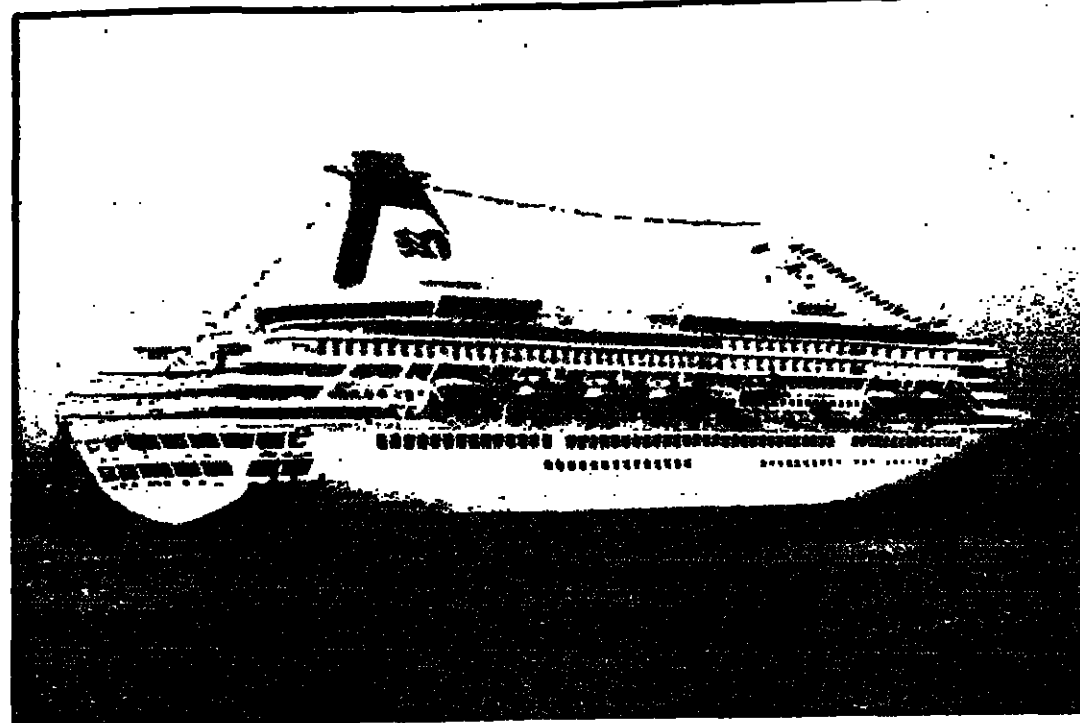
led a visit by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu as evidence of warm ties between the two countries.

In all but the most serious cases Bonn has sought minimal fuss by informing foreign governments privately that they should recall offending diplomats, one diplomatic source said.

In this case, the Foreign Ministry said the expulsions had been requested by the Interior Ministry, which oversees West Germany's intelligence services.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Juergen Chrobog said Romania was free to replace the diplomats.

It was not clear when they would leave or whether some were out of the country already.



LUXURY LINER — The Royal Princess, the latest and one of the most expensive passenger liners afloat, arrives at Southampton. The 45,000 ton P and O liner will be officially named by Diana, Princess of Wales, on Nov. 15 (AP wirephoto)

COLUMN

Pasternak's heirs evicted from his former home

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Writers' Union has evicted the heirs of controversial author Boris Pasternak, author of Dr. Zhivago, from his country house outside Moscow, sources close to the family have said. They said relatives of the writer, who died in 1960, were served an eviction notice on Oct. 16 and that a day later a team of workmen came to take away the contents of the house. The move followed a two-year legal battle in which the union has been trying to reclaim the house, turned into a museum by the author's family, for use by a living writer. Pasternak was fiercely denounced by the Soviet authorities after Dr. Zhivago was published in the West in 1957 as it criticised aspects of Bolshevik rule after the 1917 revolution.

Motorists to make way for toads

LONDON (R) — Toads hopping over British roads in search of spawning places will be protected by road signs at 150 sites next year, the Transport Ministry said Saturday. Drivers will be advised by signs showing a silhouette of a toad, the ministry said. Thousands of toads are squashed each spring as they migrate in search of suitable ponds.

86-year-old woman leaps to death

LONDON (R) — An 86-year-old German-born woman jumped to her death after being threatened with prison over a 17 sterling (\$20) tax debt, an inquest heard. The coroner, who ruled that Mary Rauschenbach committed suicide when she leapt from her fourth-floor London apartment, said he would write to local authorities expressing disquiet over their "menacing and frightening" letter. Ms. Rauschenbach received a computer letter threatening her with seizure of belongings or imprisonment if she did not pay the property tax.

Donkeys can legally be eaten in Greece

EDESSA, Greece (AP) — A gourmet group in this northern Greek town has decided to form a donkey eating club after winning a legal case against an animal protection group. "The animal group sued us because they thought we were going to eat the donkey into extinction," Thanassis Stamatiopoulos, 35, one of the group's founders, said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press. The eating of "judrups" was made legal in 1941 during World War II when famine was ravaging Greece. The case last month against Stamatiopoulos and his group came after a television documentary commented on the donkey eaters of Edessa, infuriating the Animal Lovers Union of Athens, in the capital.

U.K. reportedly on brink of revolt

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Enoch Powell, veteran crusader against non-white immigration, said racial tension had made Britain like a country on the brink of revolution. Powell, 72, a member of parliament and former cabinet minister, said in a speech in the north western city that Britain faced catastrophe unless it reversed the flow of coloured immigration into its cities. Powell was sacked from the Conservative Party leadership 16 years ago after delivering a speech in which he said "rivers of blood" would flow in Britain unless immigrants were sent home. Not mollified by 1981 laws tightening immigration rights, Powell Friday night repeated his 1968 warning that Britain was "busy heaping its own funeral pyre" with urban racial tensions.

Actor James Cagney in hospital

NEW YORK (R) — Actor James Cagney, 85, was in stable condition in hospital Friday with fluid in his lungs, a hospital spokeswoman said. He had been taken to Lenox Hill Hospital in New York early Friday when aides feared he had suffered a heart attack, she said. But she told Reuters: "He is in stable condition, feels better and expects to go home in a few days." Cagney was hospitalised for two weeks last June with suspected heart trouble.

Soviets blame West for African famine

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet daily Pravda Saturday accused the West of indifference and cynicism towards the suffering of people in famine-stricken areas of Africa and said it was largely responsible for their plight.

The Communist Party newspaper charged that the United States and its allies were exploiting starvation in many regions of the continent to impose conditions for aid which amounted to a policy of "neo-colonialism."

"An indifference verging on cynicism in the attitude of the West towards the starving Africans has manifested itself most clearly in the U.S. administration's approach to rendering food aid," Pravda said.

"Washington frequently tries to make use of people's suffering in the interests of its imperialist policy, both to interfere in the internal affairs of states and to press for a neo-colonialist solution of their problems."

The Pravda commentary appeared aimed at U.S. and West European aid for Ethiopia, one of

its closest allies in Africa, but did not mention the country by name.

The United States Friday called for an urgent international conference to discuss how to deal with the devastating famine in Ethiopia that could affect more than seven million people over the next year.

Peter McPherson, the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), told reporters a conference was needed to sort out the logistics of a massive aid programme to save hundreds of thousands of lives.

Informal contacts among countries donating food and with the Ethiopian government had already begun on convening the conference, which ought to take place within the next few weeks, he said.

Mr. McPherson said the conference should discuss famine in about 20 African countries affected by a severe drought, but concentrate on Ethiopia where the problem had already reached disastrous proportions.

"Donors and the Ethiopian government should come together and work out who is going to do

what," he said.

"In excess of seven million people are or will be seriously affected by the drought in Ethiopia. Over the next 12 months they will need approximately one million tonnes of food," he said.

Thousands of people have already died, chiefly children and the elderly, who were too far from food distribution centres or went to them too late.

Mr. McPherson said that so far around 300,000 tonnes of food had been promised, principally by the United States, the European Community and Canada.

But the three ports available for delivering food to Ethiopia could handle only some 50,000 tonnes a month, half the amount needed.

Unloading equipment was needed to double capacity and the arrival of ships had to be coordinated.

Now there were either queues at the ports or empty berths, he said.

The conference needed to sort out such logistical difficulties, along with internal distribution problems, among them a shortage of trucks and aircraft to move food to remote areas, he said.

E. Germans encamp in 4 Bonn embassies

BONN (R) — East Germans seeking a passage to the West were encamped in four of Bonn's Soviet Bloc embassies Saturday, posing a difficult and delicate problem for the government.

The situation seemed to have eased Friday when Bonn government sources said about 30 of the 160 installed in the Prague embassy were heading back to their own homes.

But the sources added that the Warsaw and Bucharest embassies were now each housing a further dozen or so. About the same number moved into the embassy in Budapest two weeks ago.

Similar situations earlier this year were solved relatively quickly by an East German promise that if the would-be emigrants returned home their visa applications would be processed quickly.

But the attitude of the East Berlin authorities has hardened, possibly as a result of a visit early last month by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Bonn sources said the only concession East Germany had made this time was to promise its citizens freedom from prosecution if they returned home, and it was on this basis that some had left the Prague embassy.

East German lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, who helped negotiate a successful end to earlier embassy sit-ins, told a West German newspaper earlier this week that the would-be emigrants could renew their exit visa applications if they went home.

Pakistani police block opposition leader's tour

KARACHI (R) — More than 50 armed police surrounded the house of a prominent Pakistani opposition leader Saturday to stop him leaving on a tour of southern Sind province.

Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Sind president of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), told Reuters the police gave him a notice banning him from visiting Sindhi villages hit by anti-government unrest last year.

Mr. Jatoi, who was released last month from 14 months of house arrest, said that about 200 people, including several journalists, had planned to accompany him on the tour.

The military government, which has promised elections by next March, has been making frequent use of its power to ban internal travel to keep opposition politicians from organising a planned election boycott.

It has banned another politician, Tehrik-i-Istiqal (Solidarity Movement) Head Asghar

Khan, from a similar tour of central Sind, where opposition sources say more unrest is expected during the elections.

Sind authorities have rescinded the ban and Mr. Asghar Khan has said he would visit the province next week.

Mr. Jatoi said his trip was not political but a visit to his home village of New Jatoi which he had not seen for two years. The government banned his journey by road but allowed him to fly to nearby Nawabshah if he wanted.

All political activity is officially banned under martial law.

PPP sources said many people had gathered in villages along the 320 kilometre route from Karachi to New Jatoi to see Mr. Jatoi. A large crowd gathered at his house dispersed after hearing about the ban.

The Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) later quoted police as saying they had detained 210 lawbreakers in Nawabshah. Mr. Jatoi's home district.

Ariane boosts European satellite programme

PARIS (R) — Western Europe showed Saturday it could compete with the United States in launching communications satellites when its Ariane 3 rocket put two smoothly into orbit.

Spectators watching on the television at the French Space Agency Centre near Paris cheered as the first satellite, owned by the GTE Spacenet Corporation of Virginia, went into orbit 18 minutes after Ariane blasted off from Kourou, French Guiana.

Spacenet 2 is the second American communications satellite to be launched commercially by Ariane. The first was put into space by an Ariane 1 last May.

The other satellite, Marecs 2, followed into orbit three minutes later. It will be leased by the European Space Agency (ESA) to the Washington-based International Maritime Satellite Organisation and used to link ships with mainland stations.

Blast-off was delayed for nearly 30 minutes after a faulty antenna in French Guiana blocked out communication links with monitoring stations round the world.

It was the 11th launching in the 11-nation ESA's Ariane programme.

Arianespace, privately-owned West European industrial and banking group that took over the launching and marketing of the Ariane rockets from the ESA in May, has orders worth nearly \$800 million to put up 30 satellites.

Arianespace official Michel Vedrenne told Reuters just over half the orders came from Europe, while the rest were mainly from the Arab League, Brazil, Australia and the United States.

The construction of a second launching pad in Kourou, due for completion next year, should enable Arianespace to put 10 rockets a year into space by 1987.

"Competition is likely to be extremely fierce towards the end of the decade when we expect the Japanese to have developed their own equivalent," Mr. Vedrenne said.

"However, we are very encouraged by the fact that satellites are now being manufactured to fit both the U.S. Shuttle and Ariane. Clients want to have an alternative option just in case something goes wrong on one of the launchers," he added.

Another Arianespace official said places had been bought by Australia's Aussat Telecommunications Company, and previously used U.S. technology.

U.S. says no MiGs unloaded in Nicaragua

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials said Saturday that no Soviet MiG fighters had been unloaded from a closely watched Soviet freighter in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto and it appeared increasingly unlikely the planes were on the ship.

Earlier in the week, U.S. authorities said they believed the MiGs were in crates aboard the freighter Bakuriani and warned the leftist government of Nicaragua not to import them.

But Saturday, U.S. intelligence sources said it now appeared the ship contained helicopters, missiles, small boats and less sophisticated war materials.

The strong U.S. warnings prompted an outburst of war jitters in the Central American nation Friday and Nicaragua's leaders took their complaints about U.S. threats to the United Nations.

As Managua reported that a U.S. spy plane broke the sound barrier over the Nicaraguan capital for a second consecutive day Friday, the State Department said there was no justification for hysteria because the United States was not planning to invade.

The Pentagon refused comment on reports of the flights, saying it never publicly discussed missions.

The State Department spokesman denied the U.S. planned to attack Nicaragua. But he left open the possibility that if advanced combat planes appeared in the Central American country, the United States would try to knock them out.

A senior U.S. official with President Reagan in Santa Barbara, California, hinted that if MiGs were found, the United States might use a third party such as rightist guerrillas in Nicaragua to destroy the Soviet aircraft. The official, who did not wish to be identified, also speculated that the Soviet Union may have been shipping heavy arms to Nicaragua to improve the Sandinista's position in Central American peace talks.

He said Managua could use Soviet-supplied military equipment as leverage to win concessions in the peace talks, sponsored by Mexico, Panama, Ven-



A Nicaraguan deck hand rides by the Soviet freighter Bakuriani in Corinto (AP wirephoto)

ezuela and Colombia — the Contadora Group.

Managua has denied receiving MiGs and U.S. officials said Secretary of State George Shultz was assured by Moscow that none were sent.

Thousands of Managuans prepared for a U.S. attack and the government cancelled volunteer participation in the coffee harvest. Pickers were told to report to their colleges Saturday to receive orders for defending Managua.

The preparations were spurred by what Nicaraguan officials said was a second sonic boom caused by an American SR-71 reconnaissance plane. Nicaragua had earlier protested at the presence of U.S. ships monitoring the Soviet vessel offshore.

The Pentagon said Nicaragua's

troop strength since May had risen by 12,000 men, to 62,000, accompanied by more armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft guns and missile launchers. U.S. Marines have landed three times in Nicaragua this century. They were dispatched in 1909 after two U.S. citizens were executed for backing an anti-government uprising. In 1912, the Marines were sent to put down a rebellion and stayed until 1925.

In 1927, the Marines returned to fight rebels led by General Augusto Cesar Sandino — after whom the Sandinistas are named — and remained until 1933.

The Soviet Union has accused the United States of fabricating reports of MiG fighter deliveries to Nicaragua as a pretext for an invasion, but diplomats said it had

not moved fast to defuse tension over the issue.

The official News Agency TASS said reports from Washington that a Soviet freighter might be unloading MiG-21 fighters at a Nicaraguan port were "false assertions."

"The aim of this provocative venture is clear — to prepare the ground for a military attack and invasion by American forces on Nicaraguan territory," it added.

residents said bombs hit four houses.

They said two other houses in the town of 8,000 people had been destroyed by explosions.

The rebel radio station said the air force bombed local and foreign correspondents on the main road to Suchitoto, but reporters saw no such attack.

The attack on the town was the biggest rebel operation since August when more than 50 troops and civilians were killed in a train ambush.

More than 50,000 people, mainly civilians, have died in El Salvador's five-year-old civil war.

Brigade Commander Col. Jaime Flores told reporters about 500 rebels attacked guard posts on the town outskirts before dawn Friday.

More than 1,000 troops were sent to reinforce the 300 soldiers based in Suchitoto, near the rebel stronghold of Guazapa Volcano. Some troops were flown in by helicopter and Col. Flores denied a Farabundo Marti report that at least two had been shot down by rebels.

Mayor Miguel Antonio Melgar denied reports by the radio that the air force had bombed a hospital, a school and a church. But

also moved fast to defuse tension over the issue.

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Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., failed to arrive from Washington in time to speak.

Most of Mr. Chamorro's speech reiterated Nicaragua's position that no MiG aircraft had been unloaded.

"Sizable measures of aggression have been prepared against my country as a means of seeking to discredit the democratic process in Nicaragua," he said.

Mr. Schiffer said Nicaragua's charge that the United States was preparing to invade it "is totally without foundation," adding: "No such emergency requiring immediate action exists tonight."

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan leaders, convinced they are facing a U.S. invasion, ordered rifles to be issued Saturday to volunteer coffee pickers mobilised to defend the capital.

As U.S. warships lurked off the coast, 20,000 students who had volunteered to pick the country's coffee harvest were told instead to report to their colleges where they would be issued guns and given orders for Managua's defence.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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NEW TWIST TO OLD TRICK

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
 ♠ AK 10 9 5
 ♥ AK Q 7 5
 ♦ A 4
 ♣ K

WEST **EAST**
 ♠ J 6 ♠ Q 4
 ♥ 9 8 6 4 ♥ J 3
 ♦ K 9 6 2 ♦ 7 5 3
 ♣ Q J 9 ♣ A 10 8 5 4 2

SOUTH
 ♠ 8 7 3 2
 ♥ 10 3 2
 ♦ Q J 10 8
 ♣ 7 3

The bidding:
 East South West North
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ 5 ♠
 Pass 5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠
 Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

Suppose that dummy holds A-K-10-x-x in a suit and you have J-x in front of it. When declarer leads the suit, it costs you nothing to play the jack. If declarer holds nine cards missing the queen, he might come back to hand and take a losing finesse for the queen rather than play for the drop.

In the trade, that is known as the "idiot's finesse," because West is jeopardizing a sure trick in the suit if he started with Q-J-x — declarer is unlikely to take a first-round finesse if West

plays low. However, an interesting version of the idiot's finesse cropped up in the Vanderbilt Team Championship at the recent Spring North American Championships, and declarer was certainly no idiot — he was a many-time national champion.

West led the queen of clubs and East won the ace to shift to a diamond. Declarer played the queen but West did not cover, thereby depriving declarer of a later entry to his hand in diamonds. Now when declarer led a trump, West put up the jack.

In this situation West might play an honor from Q-J-x to protect a trump trick because South, more than likely, has no fast re-entry to his hand. Declarer thought for some time, but he finally decided to play East for a 1-1-4-7 distribution. He cashed the ace of hearts and, when the jack fell from East, he tried to get to his hand with the ten of hearts to take a trump finesse. East was delighted to ruff with the queen and claim down one.

In the other room, North South got no further than five spades. So West's deceptive play gained 11 International Match Points for his team.